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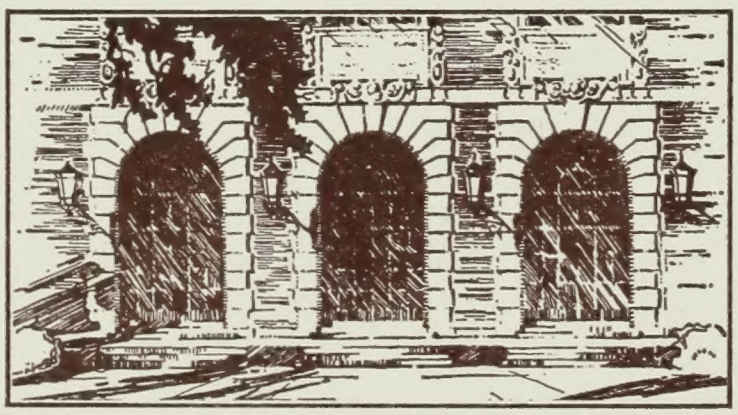

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Most 1958 Livestock Enterprises Made Higher Returns

URBANA--Illinois farmers' records show that beef and dairy herds, feeder cattle, hogs and poultry enterprises returned more income in 1958 than in the previous year. Only sheep flocks made less.

On the basis of the study of some 5,000 records from Illinois farmers cooperating in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, A. G. Mueller reports that, for every $100 of feed fed, beef cow herds returned $162, dairy herds $199, feeder cattle $144, native sheep flocks $98, hogs $180 and poultry $142.

Mueller explains that, after $100 is deducted from the above figures, these are the amounts a farmer has left to pay for labor, equipment and supplies and to provide a profit, if one exists. The mere fact that the figure is over $100 does not mean that there is a profit, because the break-even point will vary with the class of livestock.

Beef cow herd returns tend to coincide with the cycles in cattle numbers. Last year was the best year since 1951, when returns per $100 feed fed climbed to $170.

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Beef cow herd returns tend to coincide with the cycles in cattle numbers. Last year was the best year since 1951, when returns per $100 feed fed climbed to $170.

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Cattle feeders received the highest returns last year since 1950. Although they averaged $144 per $100 feed fed, a more detailed analysis for 1958 showed that heifer calves averaged $144, steer calves averaged $149, long-fed yearlings $144, short-fed yearlings $173 and heavy steers $169.

Dairy herds made the highest returns since World War II. Returns per $100 feed fed dropped to a low of $141 in 1954 and have climbed steadily each year since then. Dairymen have increased the average size of their herds and boosted milk production per cow. Milk prices have been relatively steady for the past five years.

Hogs made the best return in 1958 since World War II. A group of typical hog farms averaged $180 per $100 feed fed. But the top one-fourth of these farms that held their feed costs down managed to make a return of $208 for every $100 feed fed. The low one-fourth returned only $152.

Sheep flocks made a low return because of the lower prices for wool and lambs, Mueller explains. Lamb prices received by farmers dropped $3 per hundred below 1957.

An analysis of the poultry flock records shows that the flocks with 100 to 300 hens averaged only $122 per $100 feed fed. The large flocks with over 750 hens averaged $158. The large flocks produced 214 eggs per hen, while the small flocks produced only 179. Mueller explains that lower returns from laying flocks in recent years are due to lower egg prices and to changes in labor and equipment costs needed to care for poultry.

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Add Most 1958 Livestock Enterprises - 5

Cattle feeders received the highest return last year since 1950. Although they averaged $144 per 100 feed lbs, a more defailed analysis for 1958 showed that better calves averaged $144, after calves averaged $149, long-fed yearlings $144, short-fed yearlings $143 and heavy steers $129.

Dairy herds made the highest return since World War II. Return per $100 feed fed dropped to a low of $141 in 1954 and have climbed steadily each year since then. Dairymen have increased the average size of their herds and boosted milk production per cow. Milk prices have been relatively steady for the past five years.

Hogs made the best return in 1958 since World War II. A dozen of flyers on farms averaged $180 per $100 feed fed. But the cost of these farms that held their feed costs down averaged one-third

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Wheller explains that lower returns from laying flocks in recent years

dropped $14 eggs per hen, while the small flocks produced only 119.

large flocks with over 250 hens averaged $128. The large flocks pro-

An analysis of the poultry flock records shows that the

flocks with 100 to 300 hens averaged only $155 per $100 feed fed. The

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foxwool and lamps, Wheller explains. Lamb prices received by farmers

Sheep flocks made a low return because of the lower prices

returned only $125.

to make a return of $508 for every $100 feed fed. The low one-fourth

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cost one-fourth of these farms that held their feed costs down averaged

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Pasture Rotation Does Not Control Sheep Roundworms

URBANA--Research at the University of Illinois shows that farmers can not depend on pasture rotation to control stomach worms and other roundworms in sheep.

Dr. Norman D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine says current studies show that the microscopic larvae of stomach worms live longer on the ground than was previously supposed. Therefore, medical treatment of sheep is still necessary to help control roundworms.

In the Illinois research tests, two flocks of sheep were used. The control flock was grazed on one pasture all summer. The test flock was rotated through several pastures.

During the first year, the test flock was rotated through six pastures. The flock grazed one week on each pasture, returning to the original pasture after five weeks. The lambs in the rotated and the unrotated flocks became infected at the same time.

The following year the test flock was rotated every three or four days, letting the pasture rest for five and one-half weeks. Again the lambs in both the rotated and the unrotated flocks showed signs of infection at the same time.

Stomach worm eggs passed by sheep hatch and develop to the infective stage in from two and one-half days to one week. Therefore, the test flock was moved every two days during the next year. This flock was returned to the original pasture after 48 days. The lambs

-more-

became infected the second time around, indicating that large numbers of larvae survived and remained infective longer than has previously been believed.

Roundworms, and especially the barberpole stomach worm, which sucks blood, are responsible for more sheep losses in Illinois than any other disease or parasite. Infection can cause poor weight gains and sometimes death if enough worms are present.

Dr. Levine concludes that, although pasture rotation is not an effective control for sheep roundworms, treatment with phenothiazine is effective in expelling adult worms and in keeping egg production to a minimum. Phenothiazine may also be used to help prevent roundworm infection.

A longer report of this work is being released in the current issue of Illinois Research, the scientific quarterly of the College of Agriculture.

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7/1/59

THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

The summer is speeding on, corn is growing rapidly and rainfall is adequate for abundant pasturage. Horn flies continue to pop out every day--each new fly taking less than two weeks from the egg to the hide-piercing, blood-sucking stage of adulthood. It suddenly occurred to us that we have not made our annual suggestion that horn flies may be easily controlled by allowing the cattle to use a back rubber.

Easily Built

Back rubbers are one of the easiest pieces of equipment to build. Unlike so much farm equipment, they require practically no maintenance--a length of chain, cable, heavy rope or three or four strands of barbed wire wound into a loose cable are the foundation of the back rubber. A strand of barbed wire wrapped loosely around the chain, cable or rope will help to hold the burlap wrapping in place. When the burlap or sacking is tied on, you should have a back rubber 15 to 20 feet long. Locate the back rubber near the loafing, watering and salting place of the cattle. Tie one end to the top of a four-foot post, and anchor the other end near the ground to another post about 15 or 20 feet away. Then all you have to do is soak the burlap at three- or four-week intervals with a 5% solution of methoxychlor, DDT or toxaphene. To make an oil solution, mix one quart of 25% emulsifiable concentrate with one gallon of fuel oil or diesel fuel.

Deep Tillage

It is better to spend your money for more fertilizer for corn than to spend it on deep tillage. That is our conclusion after a four-year study (1955 through 1958) at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station. Station crops and soils men found no advantage for chiseling or deep tilling down to a depth of 20 inches.

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It is sometimes claimed that, if deep tillage is to be practiced, fertilizer must also be placed deep to get the greatest benefit from deep tillage. Well, that's probably true because there's nothing like fertilizer to make good corn yields. But that same fertilizer, surface-applied and worked into the plow layer, will do just as much good, if not more, than placing it deeper. In each of four years a tremendous amount of fertilizer--1000 pounds of limestone, 500 pounds of 48% superphosphate, 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate, and 200 pounds of muriate of potash--was placed deep. But just half of that amount of fertilizer placed in the usual plow layer gave higher corn yields.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS
JULY 1, 1959

FURTHER INCREASES IN HOG PRODUCTION

According to the USDA Spring Pig Crop Report, expansion in hog production is occurring about as previously indicated. The spring pig crop was 12 percent larger than that of last year. Farmers plan to farrow 8 percent more sows this fall than they farrowed a year ago.

The current spring pig crop is the largest since 1951. All regions of the country showed increases. If farmers carry through their intentions for fall farrowing, the total 1959 pig crop will be the third largest of record, exceeded only by 1942 and 1943.

The number of pigs saved per litter this spring averaged 7.08 compared with 7.05 a year ago and was exceeded only in 1957 with a record 7.12.

With these increases in numbers of hogs, prices this fall are sure to be lower than they were a year earlier. However, there are some favorable factors. Beef supplies will not be so great as in 1955 because cattle are being held back for expansion of herds.

The pig crop is better distributed than in earlier years. For the past 11 years the trend has been toward earlier spring farrowings. This year 38.5 percent of the spring pig crop was farrowed before March 1 compared with 37.0 percent last year. The percent of farrowings in the quarter from December through February is twice as high as for that period ten years ago. This should mean a more even flow of hogs to market. Movements of hogs to market will probably build up sharply in August. Also, the low price this fall will probably occur earlier, possibly in November.

Demand for meat has been strong this year. With the increase in population, supplies of meat per person this fall will not be unduly high. Amounts of pork per person will probably average about 66.5 pounds this year compared with 60.7 pounds last year and 67.4 pounds in 1956.

Hog prices have held rather stable so far this year. One factor that helped to prevent a sharper rise early this summer was the amount of pork in storage. Total supplies of pork in storage were 53 percent greater on May 31 this year than a year ago.

(Continued)

It appears that there will be less seasonal variation in prices this year than usual. For most of this year prices have been at least $5 or more lower than they were a year ago. The average is now about $7.50 lower than this time last year. This fall prices will probably average only about $5 or $5 below those of a year earlier. The corn-hog ratio will likely fall below the long-time average, but, even so, the efficient low-cost producers should still be able to make some money.

There is some possibility that with a large corn crop farmers may feed hogs to heavier weights instead of following an orderly marketing program. If this happens, the result could be sharply depressed prices this winter.

A continued build-up in hog numbers is indicated by the planned 8 percent increase in fall farrowings, and 1960 may therefore be a year of very low returns from hogs. Producers should carefully consider their plans for the coming year. Perhaps some may want to reduce the size of their hog enterprises. Others may be able to take steps to reduce costs, enabling them to better stand the lower prices.

M. B. Kirtley
Department of Agricultural Economics

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TIPS FOR ILLINOIS GARDENERS

A Hot-Weather Gardening Tip: Sit in Cool Shade

by H. R. Kemmerer
Landscape Gardening Specialist, University of Illinois

URBANA--With the 90-degree weather that's broiling most of Illinois, the best gardening advice we can give is just to sit in the shade. But do not sit idling. Oh, no!

From your vantage point under the maple, check your garden and landscaping. How about those annuals? Is their color pattern too monotonous? If so, make a mental note to buy different colors next spring. Do the weeds look more vigorous than the flowers? A ground corn-cob mulch about 2 to 4 inches deep would help to control those weeds and also conserve moisture.

What about that vacant spot next to the neighbor's garage? A summer-blooming shrub or two would look mighty nice in there. Make another mental note to buy some next fall or spring.

Check your lawn. Does it need a dose of nitrogen? Or, more possibly, a good drink of water? The best way to water lawns is just to let the water run slowly over the ground. Sprinkling will help if the sprinkler distributes a large volume of water.

What about a patio? You've probably often wished you had a nice patio like the Joneses' where you could entertain friends. While you're sipping a lemonade, decide where it should be located. Then start figuring the material and equipment you will need.

Have you noticed that the sloping area of the lawn is beginning to erode? Or maybe that the hot sun is drying it out? A ground cover like purple leaf euonymus, a woody-type plant that grows about a foot high, will stop the erosion and prevent the soil from drying. During the winter it turns a purplish-red.

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By now you should be thoroughly relaxed and refreshed. When cool weather rolls around, you can start working on your new ideas.

Incidentally, if you do not have a shade tree, this is the ideal time to decide where one or two would help to shade the house--and you!

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Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Feeding Value Of High-Moisture Corn Tested At U. of I.

URBANA--High-moisture corn stored in conventional silos is about equal to dry corn in feeding value, according to a recent University of Illinois study.

The research, designed to answer as many questions as possible about harvesting, ensiling and feeding high-moisture corn, was carried out jointly by the U. of I. dairy science, agricultural engineering and animal science departments. Here are the study results as reported in the summer issue of ILLINOIS RESEARCH magazine.

The tests indicate that ensiled high-moisture corns have about the same feeding value for lambs and yearling beef calves as dry corn. Dairy cattle make efficient use of high-moisture corn, but it is not superior to regular corn. Swine probably won't do so well on high-moisture corn as on dry corn.

Corn moisture contents were approximately 25, 30 and 35 percent. Using a self-propelled combine with corn head attachment, the U. of I. researchers had little trouble harvesting corn at 35 percent moisture and lower. At higher moisture, heavy silks plugged combine

-more-

sieves and too much corn was left on the cob. Thirty percent moisture gave lowest field losses.

Thirty percent moisture corn proved best for silo storage also. The researchers found that top unloaders used to take grain from the silos often loosened more corn than they removed. This probably caused more rapid top spoilage. The study indicates that three to four inches of corn should be removed each day to prevent spoilage in warm weather.

The ensiled high-moisture corns had about the same feeding value for lambs as dry corn. Researchers fed 72 lambs, adjusting feeding rates so that all animals received the same amount of corn dry matter daily. No significant feeding value differences were found between dry and high-moisture rations.

Corn with 25 to 30 percent moisture equaled dry corn in feeding trials with yearling Hereford heifers. Average daily gain was 1.91 pounds for yearlings on 29 percent moisture corn and 1.89 pounds for those on dry corn. Heifers fed 35 percent moisture corn ate about 2 pounds less corn a day and made slower and less efficient gains.

Hogs tested on pasture and on drylot did not do so well on the three high-moisture corns as on dry corn. For example, average daily gain on drylot was 1.27 pounds for pigs on 30 percent moisture corn and 1.39 pounds for those on 14 percent moisture.

Average daily consumption was higher for all three high-moisture corns than for field-dried corn. The increase was not great enough, however, to insure equal intake of dry matter. Therefore, on the average, feed required for a pound of gain was least on 14 percent corn.

The three high-moisture corns were nearly equal in feeding value in tests on 27 Holstein and Brown Swiss milking cows. Twenty-four Holstein heifers gained fastest on dry corn. However, the dry corn was ground and was grown on a different field from the high-moisture corn. Researchers believe these two differences may be partly responsible for faster gains on dry corn.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State 4-H Judging Contest Set For July 13

URBANA--More than 800 Illinois 4-H Club members will compete in four divisions of the State 4-H Judging Contest on July 13 at the University of Illinois in Urbana, according to Frank Mynard, agricultural 4-H specialist.

Judging in dairy, poultry, livestock or vegetable divisions, the 4-H'ers will be trying for A and B ribbons in both individual and county team competition.

Highest ranking individuals in the state will enter special invitational contests to compete for the opportunity of representing Illinois in national contests later this year.

In national competition, dairy winners will judge at the National 4-H Dairy Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa, livestock winners at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, and poultry winners at the National Invitational Contest in Chicago. Vegetable winners will attend an invitational contest in Washington, D. C.

All awards for state contest winners will be presented by farm advisers in the home counties of the contestants.

(Note to Editor: Names of local contestants may be obtained from your county farm adviser.)

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cows On Poor Pasture Need Additional Feed, Higher Protein Rations

URBANA--With Illinois pastures showing the effects of dry weather, dairy herds will need additional feed and a higher level of protein to maintain present production levels, according to Leo Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois.

To be fully effective, supplemental feeding should be started before production begins to fall. Once a herd's milk output drops, it is difficult to bring the cows back to normal production.

There are a number of ways to boost feed intake. Daily green chopping is a possibility for dairymen with surplus hay. Others can use either corn or grass silage or dry hay. Heavy grain feeding should probably be a last resort.

Recommended grain mixtures for cows on short pasture contain at least 15 to 16 percent total protein. Fryman suggests a 15 percent total protein grain mixture containing 450 pounds of corn, 450 pounds oats, 200 pounds soybean meal, 15 pounds bonemeal and 15 pounds salt.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Stilbestrol Most Reliable Feed Additive

URBANA--Stilbestrol, one of several feed additives on the market today for fattening cattle, has give the most consistent benefit of all feed additives tested in recent years.

T. R. Greathouse, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist, reports that stilbestrol has produced an average response of 18 percent in weight gain. This result compares with 4 percent for antibiotics, 11 percent for tapazole and 12 percent for enzymes.

On the average, stilbestrol-fed cattle require 12 percent less feed. Tapazole saves only 6 percent of the feed; and antibiotics, 3 percent.

Here's a brief summary of other feed additives that have been under test:

Antibiotics: The biggest problem of antibiotics is their lack of consistent benefit in various feeding trials.

Tapazole: Tapazole's advantage is greatest if fed only during the last 30 to 60 days of the fattening period. It is not available on the market though.

Enzymes: These additives are new and they produce no response in cattle on high-moisture grain-type rations. More work is needed to justify use of this additive.

Live rumen culture: In general, use of this additive has failed to demonstrate any advantage in average daily gain and feed efficiency.

Chemobiotics: Results of this additive have varied. On the average, it has proved less efficient than antibiotics.

Tranquilizers: The average experimental results with this additive have not shown an improvement in average daily gain or feed efficiency in the fattening ration.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS JULY 7, 1959

SMALL FARMS, LAND FRAGMENTATION MAKE BIG PROBLEMS FOR FARMERS IN EUROPE

We recently had the privilege of studying agriculture and farmers' problems in several European countries. While we found many differences between agriculture in the United States and in Europe, we were more impressed by the similarity of the problems of farm people in the two areas.

In Europe, as in the United States, a large share of the agricultural products are produced on medium to large farms that are highly mechanized and quite efficient. But in Europe, as in the United States, there are also many small farms--too small to make efficient use of modern machinery.

The small farms tend to be located on the poorest land. The bigger farms seem to be located in the more fertile areas. Though the farms may be tenant operated, the tenants make a better living than the owners of poor land.

European farmers have all the problems that American farmers have and some additional ones. The most important of these extra problems is called land "fragmentation." For example, we visited a farmer in a village in Germany. He farmed about 20 acres which were in 30 different strips scattered in a radius of about three or four miles around the village!

The land was cut up, or fragmented, by repeated divisions when a father's land was divided among the sons and daughters. The narrow strips usually run up and down hill. It is divided in that way so that each son and daughter will get equal shares of good and poor land.

The farmer whom we visited, and his village neighbors, were dairymen. They kept their cows in the village. The village houses were mostly three-story structures, with living quarters on the second and third floors and the equipment, feed, and livestock below. All the feed was hauled from the scattered fields to the village.

(Continued)

Our American farmers would not like to farm under such conditions--they would not put up with them. The young people in Europe will not either--many of them are leaving the villages to work in towns and cities, just as our young people choose another job in preference to working a small, poor farm.

Some European governments have action programs for the recombination of land strips into efficient farms. These programs take the form of rewards, not penalties. They also offer financial inducements, in some cases, to get farmers to build out in the country on their land. But while the land holdings are so very small and widely scattered, there is no reason for or possibility of building on the farm--because there is no farm.

Both farmers and government officials realize that more should be done to establish larger and more concentrated farm units. But this is not easy.

Such a program would be very difficult to operate in the United States, where the problem is much less acute. Consider, for example, the personal problems that are created in one of our communities when a new highway is put through existing farms. It offers opportunities for enlargement of some farms, but it upsets other families.

It is the same in Europe when attempts are made to reduce land fragmentation and create more profitable farming opportunities. But progress is being made there, as it is in our country.

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, observations and activities at the University of Illinois, Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in Southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

At the crack of dawn on July 1, Frank Hinds started his new job at Dixon Springs. Frank is new on the Station staff, but old-time staffers Jack Lewis and Doc Mansfield are seeing to his proper indoctrination. The night before his early morning start, Frank was introduced to the vagaries of the bluegill and bass inhabiting Station ponds.

Frank, a native Illinoisan, has been called by Station people a scientist, a researcher and a nutritionist. Certainly all of these names and more will apply to Frank in the varied work that he will do on the Station, but his graduate study at the University of Illinois was in ruminant nutrition.

Fertility Specialist

But whatever you call him, he will be, first of all, working on the knotty problem of the effect of various pastures on the breeding efficiency of sheep and cattle. For example, will sheep breed better and produce larger lamb crops on ladino clover, on lespedeza or on orchard grass pastures? There is some evidence that some kinds of pasture forages may bring on unfavorable hormone activity that impairs breeding efficiency, resulting in small lamb crops and a long-drawn-out lambing season.

Anesthetist

Scientist, researcher, nutritionist--more specifically, ruminant nutritionist or animal fertility specialist--Frank Hinds on his first day at work demonstrated his ability as an anesthetist. The circumstances were unusual. It isn't every day that Dr. Mansfield, Station veterinarian, is called upon to perform an amputation on a deer. Here's the way it happened:

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Wayne Hardin, chief of fence builders and hay haulers, drove into a hay field with a truck load of hay loaders, that is, boys from the Shawnee Boys Camp, and saw a fawn running rapidly on three legs. With little urging from Wayne, the boys piled off the truck and quickly caught the little spotted deer. This big-eyed, long-eared, four-week-old baby of the white-tail deer had been bedded down in the hayfield and run over by a mowing machine the previous day.

In addition to skinned and bruised areas, the deer's left rear leg was badly cut. So Dr. Mansfield's only recourse was to perform an amputation. It was at this point that Frank Hinds became a deer anesthetist, administering ether in a careful and professional way so that Dr. Mansfield could perform a neat and successful operation.

Wayne Hardin and his children are carrying on as nurses. Frank Hinds is getting used to the idea that almost anything can happen at Dixon Springs.

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fifth Annual Safety Field Day July 23

URBANA--The Illinois Rural Safety Council is sponsoring an all-day Safety Field Day July 23 at the Exposition Gardens in Peoria, Illinois, according to O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois farm and home safety specialist. Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m. daylight saving time, and the program will start at 10:00 o'clock.

The main objective of the Safety Field Day is to give those who have or may have responsibility for local safety programs a chance to become familiar with demonstrations, exhibits and other safety material available for use in local areas. The program will also show and explain the need for more farm and home safety for the general public.

After registration there will be numerous safety exhibits to view. George Perisho, Peoria County farm adviser, will welcome the group at 10:00 a.m. Before lunch there will be demonstrations on safe farm and home living and the safe use of home appliances, as well as a demonstration on what to do while waiting for the fire truck to arrive.

After lunch a new method of artificial respiration and a firearm safety demonstration will be shown. A fire truck will unload all of its equipment and explain what the fire squad can do besides put out a fire. The various types of fire extinguishers will be demonstrated. A regular farm tractor will be tipped over, and there will be a breaking-distance demonstration.

It is hoped that this Field Day will help to explain why farm and home safety is so greatly needed.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Purebred Sheep Show and Sale Planned

URBANA--The Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association has announced plans for its annual show and sale Saturday, July 18, at the University of Illinois stock pavilion.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the U. of I. sheep division and secretary-treasurer of the association, reports that 95 head of sheep will be offered for sale. The sale will begin at 1:00 p.m. DST. Jack Summerville, Centralia, will serve as auctioneer. Judging the show, which begins at 9:30 a.m. DST, will be Jack Dennis of Armours Research Laboratory, Kankakee, and William McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wisconsin.

Breeds that will be shown and offered for sale include Cheviot, Corriedale, Dorset, Hampshire, Oxford, Rambouillet, Shropshire, Southdown and Suffolk.

A ten percent discount will be allowed on all purchases by Illinois 4-H and FFA members.

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PAC:mfb
7/9/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wheat Price Has Little Effect on Bread Price

URBANA--Lower wheat prices would have little effect on the retail price of bread. L. F. Stice, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, reports that consumers are now paying 5 or 6 cents more for a loaf of bread than they paid 10 years ago. But during the same time the amount the farmer receives for the wheat in a pound loaf of white bread has dropped from 2.6 to 2.4 cents.

The price of wheat has little effect on bread prices because the value of the wheat in a loaf of bread is such a small part of the total cost. Stice cites U. S. Department of Agriculture figures showing that in a loaf of bread selling for 19.3 cents the farm value of wheat is only 2.4 cents, and the lard and sugar, .6 cent. So the farmer gets only about 3 cents for the ingredients in a loaf of bread.

Grain elevators, transportation agencies and processors of non-flour ingredients get about 1 1/2 cents, flour mills get about 1/2 cent, grocers get about 3 cents and bakers get about 11 cents. These charges for marketing and baking add up to 16 1/2 cents a loaf, or 84 percent of the retail price of the bread. The farm value of the ingredients is only 16 percent of the price.

Stice points out that during the past 10 years changes in marketing charges have more than offset the effect of the drop in wheat price on the retail price of bread. The baker's and wholesaler's share has jumped from 6.3 to 11.2 cents. The grocer's handling margin has risen from 2.4 to 3.1 cents. The elevator and transportation margin

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Steep-sides and little effect on steel prices

Public-lower meat prices would have little effect on the retail price of beef. E. g. prices, currently of Illinois grain-feeding accounts, suggest that consumers can not expect 1 or 2 cents more for a lint of beef than they paid 10 years ago. Not counting the gain that the amount the farmer receives for the steer is a good load of water based has dropped from 2.4 to 1.4 cents.

The price of steer has little effect on fixed retail marketing the value of the steer in a line of retail is even a small part of the retail cost. Price gives is a measurement of operations figures also-lar that in a line of retail selling the last meat cut this value of there is only 1.6 cents, and the fixed cost equal, 19 cents. As the farmer gets only about 1 cents for the investment in a lint of beef.

Such efficiency, distribution operation and transmission of meat-flows involving one steer 1 1/2 cents, flows with the steer 1/2 cent, yields all that 1 cents and leaves the steer 1/ cents. Thus changes the marketing cost lately call on be 11 1/2 cents a load, or 11 percent of the retail price of the lower. The farm value of the investment is only 11 percent of the price.

Price points out that during the past 10 years marketing marketing charges have risen that is when the farmer is about gains on the retail price of beef. The farmer's share relatively more the lower (from 1.1 to 11.1 cents. The marketing margin rises from 1.4 to 1.1 cents. The marketing and transportation costs

has jumped from 1.2 to 1.4 cents, rail rates on grains increasing 70 percent. The flour miller's charges have remained .6 cent. Total marketing and processing charges for a loaf of bread have therefore jumped 5.8 cents in the past 10 years. Since the farm value of ingredients has decreased .4 cent, the net price increase of the typical loaf of bread from 1948 to 1958 is 5.4 cents a loaf.

These opposite trends in bread prices and marketing charges compared with the value of bread ingredients has caused many wheat producers to advocate a govenment program under which farmers would receive a higher price for wheat going into bread and other food products. Stice says their argument is correct that higher wheat prices should have little effect on bread prices.

HDG:mfb
7/8/59

for dailies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editors: This is the first of a series of three stories on crop spraying and dusting damages. They were prepared by H. W. Hannah, professor of agricultural law, and Harold Guither, assistant extension editor, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The series presents the legal aspects of carelessness in using insecticides and chemical weed killers.)

Invaluable Weed and Insecticide Chemicals Also Harmful

URBANA--Chemicals that have proved invaluable in controlling weeds and insects are also proving harmful. For some of these same chemicals have deadly effects when they drift to sensitive crops in neighboring fields.

Probably 2,4-D has been the biggest problem. It was the first selective weed control chemical that was successful, and it has found wide use. Yet it is damaging to cotton, tomatoes, potatoes, grapes, soybeans and broad-leaf crops. Home owners have even observed damage to shrubs and gardens.

Some persons using these weed killers, and other compounds that cause damage, have encountered costly lawsuits. Since this damage is a relatively new problem, few states have written laws regulating it, so damage suits have been handled in the courts. Results of these damage suits give a general idea of how spray users are liable for

-more-

damages they cause. Where there are no definite written laws, the court decisions become the "common law."

The courts have recognized that farmers have the right to use beneficial dusts and sprays that eliminate weeds. But at the same time farmers must exercise extreme care to see that the spray or dust does not spread to other crops.

Courts have generally ruled that crop owners may be liable for spreading poisonous dusts and sprays negligently. This is true regardless of whether the owner has been careless in applying the spray or dust.

One Arkansas farmer was found liable for damages when 2,4-D drifted to nearby crops even though he tried to be careful.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has stated that a doctrine of strict liability will apply when drifting sprays or dusts destroy crops.

In California a farmer preparing to spray a poisonous insecticide warned a nearby beekeeper. The beekeeper did not confine and protect his bees. Consequently the farmer was found "not guilty" when some of the bees were killed.

A farmer cannot escape liability from drift damage by hiring others to do his spraying. Courts in several states have agreed that, when spraying or dusting is dangerous, one cannot escape legal responsibility by hiring an independent custom operator.

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7/13/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editors: This is the third in a series of three stories on crop spraying and dusting damages. They were prepared by staff members of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.)

Liability From Crop Spraying Damages Can Be Avoided

URBANA--Liability for crop spraying or dusting damages can be avoided. These damages occur when weed or insecticide sprays and dusts drift to sensitive crops or livestock, injuring and often killing them.

H. W. Hannah, University of Illinois professor of agricultural law, states that farmers, insecticide and herbicide manufacturers and suppliers can and should take certain precautions to protect themselves from these damage claims.

First, before manufacturers place their product on the market, they should determine whether it can injure other crops, livestock or even people.

If a manufacturer states that persons can use his product safely by following certain precautions, he cannot be held liable for damages if someone uses it carelessly. A federal court of appeals has made this ruling.

The same court has also ruled that instructions and precautions printed on the container label must be easy for the average person to understand.

For example, an Arizona court found an insecticide supplier negligent because he had not warned customers of the dangers in using a certain chemical.

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In another case, a court ruled a chemical company negligent. They had not fully tested a weed-killing chemical and did not know how far the material would drift.

Hannah recommends the following steps to farmers who want to avoid damage as well as damage suits:

When hiring a custom spray operator, insist that he have liability insurance protecting you from any consequences of drift damage.

If you apply your own sprays and dusts, you also should get liability insurance. Before spraying, check with your neighbors to see whether any sensitive crops are growing in the area. Never spray or dust when a wind is blowing toward these crops.

Farmers who themselves suffer crop damage stand a good chance of recovering losses if they need to take the case to court. Records show that those who have proved the source of damage have recovered at least part of their loss.

Obtain the services of a competent attorney if any legal steps are involved. He will know the laws and court decisions and can give advice accordingly.

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7/14/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editors: This is the second in a series of three stories on crop spraying and dusting damages. They were prepared by staff members of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.)

Persons Can Recover Damage Losses From Spraying and Dusting

URBANA--Persons suffering property damage because of a neighbor's careless crop spraying or dusting can usually collect at least part of the damages.

That's the report from H. W. Hannah, University of Illinois professor of agricultural law. According to Hannah, here are some of the situations where payments have been made:

Livestock killed when they grazed pastures where insecticides containing arsenic had drifted from nearby cotton fields.

Bees killed by insecticides sprayed on nearby vegetable, melon and cotton fields.

Cotton, tomatoes and potatoes damaged by 2,4-D drift.

Soybeans damaged by sprays applied to ditch banks in a drainage district.

Turkeys injured when a low-flying crop-dusting plane frightened them.

Cattle poisoned when grasshopper bait was improperly distributed on adjacent pasture where cattle grazed through the fence.

A dairy cattle owner was reimbursed when a potato grower poisoned the pasture and the owner had to buy feed.

Hannah adds, however, that a person who believes his property has been damaged must prove the damage. He must also establish who

-more-

caused it, and in most cases prove that the person was negligent, before he can recover his losses.

In damage suits, courts have accepted testimony by agricultural specialists to prove that weed-killing chemicals injured crops. On the other hand, a beekeeper could not recover his losses when the bees were poisoned on his neighbor's fields. The court ruled that landowners and persons spraying crops are not responsible for trespassing bees.

Another court ruled that a cattle rancher could not collect damages because he didn't like the crop growing next to his land and feared that sprays might drift to his pastures.

One Texas court established negligence because the property owner suffering crop damage had warned the spray operator about the drift.

Determining who caused the damage may not be easy. When several surrounding farmers have used 2,4-D it is difficult to find the exact source of the damage.

The path of damage and wind direction provide the usual method for spotting the damage source. However, the wind velocity that can be used as evidence to establish negligence has not been clearly defined.

According to Hannah, property owners do not always receive as much compensation as they would like to. Settlements in damage suits are usually figured by estimating the crop value at maturity. Then costs of completing production and marketing of the crop are deducted. Crop yields are estimated on the basis of neighboring fields of about equal yielding ability or on the basis of undamaged areas in the same field.

A property owner suffering damage cannot collect damage for losses he could have avoided. For example, a farmer who failed to cultivate and care for his crop after it was damaged received only about two-thirds of the damage he had claimed.

Damages are awarded only on the part of the field that is damaged, and not on the entire field.

HDG:mfb
7/14/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

All-Industry Poultry Day Set For July 27

URBANA--The 12th annual All-Industry Poultry Day is scheduled for July 27 at the University of Illinois. Featuring 15 speakers, the program will present a wide variety of topics pertaining to today's poultry industry.

Kicking off the morning program will be S. F. Ridlen, U. of I. extension poultryman, who will discuss debeaking of laying hens. Following Ridlen, the Clint Park family of Warrensburg will relate their experiences in mechanized egg production.

D. J. Bray, U. of I. poultry research staff, will report on protein requirements for laying hens. Wrapping up the morning program will be reports on the Illinois Egg Council and activities of the National Poultry and Egg Board. Henry Marlowe, president of the Illinois Poultry and Hatchery Federation; Scott Hinners, Southern Illinois University; and Ernest Brown, hatcheryman from Gibson City, will present these reports.

A broiler barbecue will be served for lunch.

Headlining the afternoon program will be Dr. R. L. Baker, Pennsylvania State University, who will discuss egg contracts. Poultry research reports in breeding, food technology, marketing and pathology will also be presented. And G. F. Godfrey of Honeggers, Inc., will present his experiences with slat floors. A tour of the U. of I. poultry farm will climax the day's activities.

The morning program begins at 9:00 a.m. in the law building auditorium.

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7/13/59

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—The 13th annual Allerhanty Poultry Day is [illegible] July 27 at the University of Illinois. Sponsored [illegible], the program will present a wide variety of [illegible] pertaining to today's poultry industry.

Fishing off the [illegible] program will be [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] poultryman, who will discuss [illegible] of laying hens [illegible] Fishing, the [illegible] fact family of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] egg production.

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], will report on [illegible] [illegible] laying hens. [illegible] on the [illegible] program [illegible] on the Illinois egg [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and egg [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] of the Illinois [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Illinois [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible], will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible] the afternoon program will be Dr. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], who will discuss [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] also be [illegible]. And [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible], will [illegible] his experiences with [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] the day's [illegible].

The [illegible] program begins at [illegible] a.m. in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS JULY 15, 1959

FARM CROP TOTAL WILL BE SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Total 1959 crop production seems likely to fall at least 5 percent below the record high set last year. Growing conditions have not been so favorable as they were in 1958, although they have been better than average.

The oat and winter wheat crops are already in the bin. But the spring wheat, corn, soybean and cotton crops are just entering critical stages of development.

Crop prospects were good to excellent over most of Illinois on July 1. However, pastures in the broad belt across central Illinois already were suffering from dry weather. The drouth area ranged from about Kankakee and Charleston on the east to Quincy and St. Louis on the west. This drouth area also extended west and southwest across Missouri.

A much larger drouth area covered most of 10 southeastern states. Drouth also covered the northern plains--the Dakotas and eastern Montana. Still another drouth area spread over most of the five southwestern states from New Mexico to California.

General rains could save the crops in most of these areas, but our summer rainfall usually comes in thunder showers. Fortunately, most of the corn belt and adjoining areas were still in good shape on July 1, and some rains have been received this month. But late July and August are usually the "make or break" period for corn and soybeans.

The 1959 wheat production was estimated at 1,155 million bushels, 21 percent less than the 1958 crop. The 1959 oat crop was estimated at 1,001 million bushels, or 30 percent less than last year. Barley production was estimated at 414 million bushels, down 12 percent from the year before. Hay production was forecast at 110 million tons, down 10 percent.

Of the major feed crops, only corn was promised in more abundance than last year. The corn crop was forecast at 4 1/4 billion bushels, 11 percent more than the record 1958 crop.

(Continued)

First official estimates of soybeans, sorghum grain and cotton will be made about August 10.

The land planted to soybeans was estimated at 22 million acres, down 8 percent from 1958. Sorghum acreage was estimated at 18.8 million, 9 percent less than last year.

Total production of feed grains--corn, oats, sorghum and barley--"seems likely to fall slightly below last year despite the sharp increase in corn acreage," said the USDA Crop Reporting Board. This statement was based on July 1 conditions. Crop prospects, we believe, deteriorated during the first half of July.

Corn was consumed at a terrific rate during the April-June quarter. Disappearance from farms was estimated at 700 million bushels. This was 8 percent more than one year before--and a whopping 43 percent more than the 10-year average. (This high rate of disappearance strongly supports the view that lowering prices increases consumption.)

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Lee Gard, Station soil and water researcher, probably made the understatement of the year when he said that low soil and water losses from corn planted with the mulch planter pleased him.

The mulch planter, sometimes called a till planter, is a once-over machine that prepares the seedbed, fertilizes and plants the corn. Instead of turning the sod or surface trash under, the mulch planter, by means of broad sweeps front-mounted on the tractor, merely cuts several inches under the surface of the sod, weeds or other vegetation. It leaves all trash on the surface. More thoroughly worked is a band eight to ten inches wide that becomes the row for planting corn with the rear-mounted planter.

Lee has been growing continuous corn on a 9 percent slope. He uses the mulch planter for part of the corn and the conventional system of planting as a check. Plot walls and collecting tanks are set up so that Lee may catch and measure the water and soil that washes off.

Last Year - Heavy Rainfall

Last year marked the fourth year of continuous corn. Measurements are to continue for six more years. Rainfall was heavier than average last year. More than 115 tons of water fell on each acre in July alone--that is over 16 inches of rainfall in one month! Considering this heavy rainfall and the fact that soil and water losses were measured the year round and not just during the growing months, we were surprised at the low loss from the mulch-planted corn plots. It averaged only about 300 pounds of soil per acre. But more than 50 times this much soil washed away from the plots that had been plowed, disked, harrowed and planted in the conventional way.

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Less Water Runoff

During the year, rainfall totaled about 51 inches. On the conventionally planted corn, over one-third, or nearly 18 inches, of this water ran down the hills, carrying soil as it went. This is as much water as a 100-bushel corn crop takes! The mulch-planted corn plots gave up only about 10 percent, or five inches, of the rainfall to runoff.

Reason for Understatement

Yields were similar for both corn-planting methods, or about 70 bushels an acre. Possibly Lee's mild statement that he was pleased with the low soil and water losses was tempered by the fact that the mulch planter is not a perfect piece of equipment. Because of its imperfections, it is impractical to use on a field scale.

HAC:mfb
7/15/59

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Morrow Plots Soil Sample Taken for FFA National Headquarters

URBANA--A pound of her most famous soil will be Illinois' contribution for the dedication of the new National Future Farmers of America headquarters near Washington, D. C., next week.

The soil, gathered from the University of Illinois Morrow Plots, will be part of the 49-state collection of soil samples for the dedication. The building is located on the original George Washington estate near Alexandria, Virginia.

During the dedication ceremonies, representatives from each state FFA association will present their state's soil sample. Six former and present state officers will represent Illinois. They include Tommy Clark, Catlin, former president; Marion Greer, Pinckneyville, past vice-president; V. Gwinner Snyder, Assumption, past secretary-treasurer and current president; Bob Bolin, Kankakee, vice-president; Gary L. Fisher, Tolono, secretary-treasurer; and Merle Hodel, Roanoke, reporter.

These boys will also attend a National Leadership Training Conference for state officers at the new national headquarters. Representatives from an estimated 45 states will attend.

The Morrow Plots were established on the U. of I. campus in 1876. Their establishment was made possible through the Morrill Act of 1862, which Abraham Lincoln signed. This act created the land-grant colleges and universities in the United States.

Today the Morrow Plots are the oldest soil experimental plots in the United States. They continue to teach valuable lessons in soil management.

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7/16/59

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

CUTLINE

A POUND OF ILLINOIS' MOST FAMOUS SOIL, taken from the world-famed University of Illinois Morrow Plots, will be the Illinois Future Farmers of America contribution to the dedication of National FFA headquarters near Washington, D. C., on July 21. Gary L. Fisher, state FFA secretary-treasurer, Tolono, holds the bag as Dean Louis B. Howard of the U. of I. College of Agriculture deposits this famous soil contribution. Soil samples from 49 states will be presented during the national dedication ceremonies.

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HDG:mfb
7/16/59
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FOR RELEASE AFTER 12:00 NOON, JULY 21, 1959

Jugenheimer Named Assistant Dean For Agriculture

URBANA--The University of Illinois Board of Trustees today approved the appointment of Dr. Robert W. Jugenheimer as Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Assistant Director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new assignment was recommended by Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture and approved by University President David D. Henry. Jugenheimer has been professor of plant genetics in the department of agronomy. The appointment is effective immediately.

As Assistant Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Jugenheimer will work with Associate Director Tom S. Hamilton on the general supervision and coordination of the research projects of the station, which are supported by state, federal and trust funds. He will also assume some of the administrative responsibilities relative to the participation of the experiment station in research programs of the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station organization.

His work as Assistant Dean will include supervisory responsibility for the extensive foreign visitor program in the field of agriculture. He will also assist with student recruitment programs and alumni relationship activities.

A native of Iowa, Jugenheimer received his B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Iowa State University. Before joining the Illinois staff in 1945, he was in charge of corn breeding work at Kansas State College from 1938 to 1944, when he was named corn breeding research director for the Pfister Associated Growers of El Paso, Illinois.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 11:00 AM, June 31, 1964

Superbeliefer Named Assistant Dean For Agriculture

URBANA--The University of Illinois Board of Trustees today approved the appointment of Dr. Robert H. Superbeliefer as Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Assistant Director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new appointment was recommended by Dean Louis D. Howard of the College of Agriculture and approved by University President Dean D. Henry. Superbeliefer has been professor of plant genetics in the Department of Agronomy. The appointment is effective immediately.

As Assistant Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Superbeliefer will work with Associate Director Dan B. Shallow on the general supervision and coordination of the research programs of the station, which are supported by state, federal and trust funds. He will also assume some of the administrative responsibilities relative to the participation of the experiment station in research programs of the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station organizations.

His work as Assistant Dean will include supervisory responsibility for the extensive foreign visitor program in the field of agriculture. He will also assist with student recruitment programs and alumni relationship activities.

A native of Iowa, Superbeliefer received his A. B., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Iowa State University. Before joining the Illinois staff in 1945, he was in charge of corn breeding work at Kansas State College from 1930 to 1944, when he was named corn breeding research director for the Pioneer Associated Growers of El Paso, Illinois.

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In 1950 Jugenheimer served for six months as a special adviser to the Minister of Agriculture in Turkey, and in 1952-53 he served as coordinator of the cooperative hybrid corn program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Since 1955 he has been chairman of the College of Agriculture's Committee on Foreign Operations Administration Programs.

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7/17/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Learn and Obey Farm Safety Rules

URBANA--Recognizing farm and home hazards and eliminating them is one way to avoid farm and home accidents.

Rules of safety are merely reminders of these hazards. They point out the best ways of dealing with the hazards in order to be safe, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Observing safety rules may save a life or avoid a crippling accident on your farm this year.

Following are 15 simple rules for your farm safety. Make special note of any that you do not follow by habit. They are the ones you need to learn this year during National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25.

1. Keep walks and steps in good repair, well lighted and free from obstructions.
2. Keep ladders repaired and easy to get in case of an emergency.
3. Always stop any machine you use before you unclog, oil or adjust it. Keep all machine guards and safety devices in place.
4. Don't wear loose, floppy clothes around machinery.
5. Start your tractor smoothly, and turn corners slowly. Stay away from ditch banks and soft ground. Always hitch equipment to the drawbar of your tractor.
6. Speak to animals when you approach them. Keep them calm by being calm yourself.

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7. Always keep bulls in safe bull pens. Never handle them unless they are properly restrained.
8. Know and obey all traffic laws. Stop driving when you get sleepy. Never ride with a driver who has been drinking.
9. Keep your back straight, and lift heavy loads with your leg muscles. Never try to lift anything that is too heavy for you.
10. Use the right tool for the job. Make sure all tools are in good condition. Keep them in a safe, orderly place.
11. Give prompt attention to even minor injuries.
12. Never load a gun unless you are actually going to use it. Treat every gun as though it were loaded. Never aim at anything you don't want to shoot.
13. Don't use kerosene to start fires. Pour kerosene or gasoline out of doors to prevent dangerous vapors from accumulating. Dry-clean garments out of doors.
14. Don't smoke around the barn.
15. Never swim alone. Don't dive into water without first finding out how deep it is. Wait at least two hours after a meal before swimming.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Vegetable Growers' Field Day Planned

URBANA--Headlining the Illinois Vegetable Growers' Field Day Saturday, July 25, will be reports on new sweet corn and horseradish varieties, results of fungicide tests on horseradish and a "taste" test of different sweet corn varieties.

The program will begin at 9:00 a.m. with a tour at the Herman Landwehermeier farm near Granite City. Then the activities will move to the Vegetable Growers' Hall in Caseyville, reports N. F. Oebker, University of Illinois extension vegetable crops specialist.

Persons who attend can also see test plots of tomatoes with paper mulching and a display of equipment for applying pesticides. Several speakers will also present talks.

The program will adjourn at noon. Lunch will be available after adjournment. Any interested person may attend.

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7/16/59
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FOR RELEASE AFTER 12:00 NOON, JULY 21, 1959

Jugenheimer Named Assistant Dean For Agriculture

URBANA--The University of Illinois Board of Trustees today approved the appointment of Dr. Robert W. Jugenheimer as Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Assistant Director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new assignment was recommended by Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture and approved by University President David D. Henry. Jugenheimer has been professor of plant genetics in the department of agronomy. The appointment is effective immediately.

As Assistant Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Jugenheimer will work with Associate Director Tom S. Hamilton on the general supervision and coordination of the research projects of the station, which are supported by state, federal and trust funds. He will also assume some of the administrative responsibilities relative to the participation of the experiment station in research programs of the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station organization.

His work as Assistant Dean will include supervisory responsibility for the extensive foreign visitor program in the field of agriculture. He will also assist with student recruitment programs and alumni relationship activities.

A native of Iowa, Jugenheimer received his B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Iowa State University. Before joining the Illinois staff in 1945, he was in charge of corn breeding work at Kansas State College from 1938 to 1944, when he was named corn breeding research director for the Pfister Associated Growers of El Paso, Illinois.

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FOR RELEASE AFTER 11:45 [illegible], JULY 31, 1949

Hupchelmer Board Assistant Dean The Agriculture

URBANA--The University of Illinois Board of Trustees today approved the appointment of Dr. Robert H. Hupchelmer as Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Assistant Director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The new assignment was recommended by Dean Louis A. Howard of the College of Agriculture and approved by University President David D. Henry. Hupchelmer has been professor of plant practice in the department of agronomy. The appointment is effective immediately.

As Assistant Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Hupchelmer will work with Associate Director Tom E. [illegible] on the general supervision and coordination of the research projects of the station, which are supported by state, federal and trust funds. He will also assume some of the administrative responsibilities relative to the participation of the experiment station in research programs of the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station Association.

His work as Assistant Dean will include supervisory responsibility for the extensive foreign visitor program in the field of agriculture. He will also assist with student recruitment programs and alumni relationship activities.

A native of Iowa, Hupchelmer received his B. S., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Iowa State University. Before joining the Illinois staff in 1945, he was in charge of corn breeding work at Iowa State College from 1938 to 1944, when he was named corn breeding research director for the Virginia Associated Crowers of St. Louis, Illinois.

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In 1950 Jugenheimer served for six months as a special adviser to the Minister of Agriculture in Turkey, and in 1952-53 he served as coordinator of the cooperative hybrid corn program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Since 1955 he has been chairman of the College of Agriculture's Committee on Foreign Operations Administration Programs.

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HR:mfb
7/17/59

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Minimum-Tillage Corn Taking Dry Weather
As Well As Conventional Plantings

URBANA--Early plantings of minimum-tillage corn at the University of Illinois are withstanding recent dry weather as well as corn planted by conventional methods, according to Paul Bateman, U. of I. agricultural engineer. Late plantings are not doing as well.

Both minimum-tillage and conventionally planted soils are showing the effects of dry weather. But minimum-tillage soils are looser and show considerably less cracking. They also contain a little more moisture.

U. of I. agricultural engineers took moisture samples at depths down to 55 inches. At 55 inches both plantings showed sufficient moisture to keep the corn supplied with water.

But the critical depth, especially when corn is tasseling and making ears, is only about three feet. Upper-level roots, which supply the plant with nutrients, cannot do their job without moisture.

Although both plantings lack sufficient moisture at this critical three-foot level, minimum-tillage plantings show more moisture than conventional plantings.

The fact that minimum-tillage corn planted on June 1 is not doing as well as early June conventional plantings strengthens the belief that, for best results, minimum-tillage fields should be planted early in the season.

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HDN:cm
7/20/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Studies Self-Feeding Silage Systems

URBANA--Lower labor requirements and better feeding efficiency are reasons Illinois beef feeders give for self-feeding silage from horizontal silos.

This report comes from R. N. Van Arsdall, Agricultural Research Service economist at the University of Illinois.

In order to outline detailed self-feeding recommendations, Van Arsdall recently interviewed 49 Illinois feeders now using self-feeding programs. He reports results in the U. of I. bulletin 642, "Self-Feeding Silage to Beef Cattle From Horizontal Silos." Here are some highlights from the bulletin:

Four-fifths of the farmers interviewed listed the lower initial cost as a primary reason for building a horizontal rather than upright silo. Another reason, named by two-thirds of the operators, was the reduction in labor achieved by putting cattle on self-feeders. Only a few farmers thought that it was easier to fill an upright silo than a horizontal silo.

The farmers admitted that spoilage losses were greater in horizontal silos, but thought that savings in labor and other costs more than offset them.

Feeding gates are one of the most important parts of any self-feeding program. Cattle feeders in the study used three types: electric wires, suspended gates and self-supported gates.

Suspended gates proved most effective in nearly all respects. They require less labor and reduce silage waste. Electric wires give

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[illegible] [

no protection against hogs and drainage and sometimes allow excessive waste. Self-supported gates are difficult to move.

For protection against spoilage losses, the farmers recommend building silos at least 20 feet wide. They should contain a minimum of five feet of silage. Most feeders believe that space allotments per animal are fairly flexible. Two to three inches per animal was generally satisfactory.

Frozen silage often caused minor difficulties, but it seldom interrupted self-feeding except after extended periods of sub-zero weather. For maximum insurance against freezing, the feeders recommend building silos in a north-south direction, with silage fed from the south end. An adequate number of cattle feeding from the silo, proper feeding gate management and earth banks along the silo walls will also help to prevent freezing.

Few farmers used surface covers, but many were considering using black polyethylene. However, it tears easily and is difficult to hold in place. Some farmers effectively use low-value forages as surface covers.

About three-fourths of the silos were built by farm labor. Initial cost of 200-ton silos varied from $5 to $9 per ton of capacity. The farmers estimated the useful life of horizontal silos at 15 to 30 years.

Persons wishing to obtain this bulletin should write to the Office of Information, 110 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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HDN:mfb
7/16/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fast-Gaining Bulls Sire Fast-Gaining Calves

URBANA--Recent feeding trials have shown that fast-gaining bulls sire fast-gaining calves.

These trials are proof of the value of performance-testing beef cattle, reports G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist.

Fast-gaining bulls also require less feed per 100 pounds of gain. And they pass this ability along to their offspring.

Carlisle cites a recent Kansas Experiment Station feeding trial in which three different bulls, a slow gainer, a medium gainer, and a fast gainer, were bred to three groups of cows of similar age, weight and type. Calves sired by each bull were fed for 232 days after weaning.

Calves sired by the fast-gaining bull not only gained 62 more pounds than those sired by the slow-gainer, but did it on 94 pounds less feed. Medium-gaining calves outweighed the slow gainers by 30 pounds and required 61 pounds less feed.

Cattlemen desiring more information about performance-testing beef cattle should contact their farm adviser or write to Carlisle at 326 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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PAC:cm
7/21/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Egg Contracts Feature Talk at All-Industry Poultry Day

URBANA--Egg contracts and egg contract farming in the United States will be the featured presentation at the University of Illinois All-Industry Poultry Day July 27.

Presenting this discussion will be Ralph L. Baker, widely known agricultural marketing specialist from Pennsylvania State University. Baker recently completed a six-month study of egg programs, which he made in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Baker will discuss the three basic categories of egg programs, their impact on the egg industry and their advantages and disadvantages.

Several other topics to be presented include the debeaking of laying hens, protein requirements for laying hens and other U. of I. poultry research reports. In addition, the Clint Park family, Warrensburg, will discuss their experiences with mechanized egg production. And G. F. Godfrey of Honeggers, Inc., in Forrest, will relate their experiences with slat floors.

The program begins at 9:00 a.m. in the Law Building Auditorium.

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PAC:cm
7/20/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

FARMERS FEEDING TEN PERCENT MORE CATTLE THAN LAST YEAR

URBANA, ILLINOIS JULY 22, 1959

Large Marketings Planned for Late Summer

Consumers will be getting more choice beef in the next five months than they got last year. Farmers are fattening 10 percent more cattle than they were a year ago.

Costs of beef to consumers seem likely to decline from recent levels. Prices received by farmers for fat cattle may average at least as low during the remainder of this year as they did in 1958, when the August-December average price for choice steers at Chicago was $26.70 a hundred pounds. This would compare with prices ranging from about $27.00 to $31.00 so far this year.

According to USDA estimates, farmers in 13 major cattle-feeding states had 4,709,000 head of cattle on feed July 1. This number was 10 percent more than one year before and the largest number on record for the date.

Illinois farmers have lost ground in the battle for the cattle-feeding business. On July 1, they were feeding only 481,000 head of cattle, 2 percent less than the year before. Each of the other 12 states was feeding 3 to 39 percent more.

Cattle feeding in Iowa, the leading state, showed an increase of 6 percent, with 1,260,000 head in feedlots. Numbers on feed and percentage increases from a year before for other states were as follows: Arizona, 193,000 head, up 39 percent; California, 648,000 head, up 18 percent; Colorado, 256,000 head, up 9 percent; Indiana, 185,000 head, up 3 percent; Minnesota, 336,000 head, up 13 percent; Missouri, 204,000 head, up 8 percent; Nebraska, 520,000 head, up 14 percent; and South Dakota, 203,000 head, up 12 percent.

Marketing intentions. Of the cattle in feedlots in 13 states on July 1, farmers planned to market 3,165,000 head before October 1. That number would be 25 percent more than comparable marketings in the same period last year.

The actual increase in marketings of fed cattle will probably be considerably less than 25 percent, however. Farmers may feed longer than they planned. Marketings of cattle that were not on feed July 1 will probably not show such a big increase.

Farmers planned to market 1,539,000 head of their cattle after October 1. That would be 12 percent less than were sold after October 1 and out of July 1 inventories last year.

But total market supplies of fed cattle in the October-December quarter probably will be no smaller, and may be larger, than they were 12 months before. Marketings of some cattle, earlier headed for the late summer market, may be delayed into the fall. And a considerable number of cattle being placed on feed in this July-September quarter will go to market in the October-December period.

Marketings of cows and other low-grade cattle may increase this fall. If so, it will weaken the foundation under prices of fed cattle.

Market supplies of pork will be around 10 to 12 percent larger this fall than they were in any of the past three years.

On the bullish side of the market, consumer income has been flowing at a record level. Before the steel strike, the flow of income had swelled to an annual rate of near $380 billion a year, or 8 percent more than the year before. The strike is bound to restrict consumer spending for beef.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
Ill. EE278-7/59-12,700
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THIS WEEK...

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

I returned to the Station on Monday, July 20, after a two-week vacation to find the weather ideal for haymaking, but not so ideal for pastures. Two weeks without rain during this hot July have slowed down pasture growth. But moisture conditions were not greatly different over the 2500-mile vacation route through eastern Indiana, lower Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Tobacco and truck crops were being irrigated in southern Ontario. Here at the Station Lee Gard, soil and water researcher, started the pumps to irrigate pastures and reported that he had already applied four inches of water in two irrigations. If this year proves to be near average, about 10 more inches of irrigation water will need to be applied to maintain good pasture growth.

Irrigation Odds

Using rainfall records during the summer months from 1900 to 1947, Lee Gard calculated that in two out of every three years at least 12 inches of irrigation water would be needed to keep pastures growing well. Lee determined that in 1948 two-inch applications were more effective and cheaper than one-inch applications at each irrigation. Several years of pasture irrigation on the Station showed that during June, July, and August pastures needed a total of 3-1/4 inches of water, either natural or irrigation, every two weeks.

Last year was a rare year; rainfall was abundant and so well spaced that no pasture irrigation was required. The odds are that this will happen only about once in 50 years.

Consistent

Last winter five different pelleted rations were fed to yearling and two-year-old steers. The purpose of this test was to determine a suitable balance of

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roughage to concentrate in a complete, self-fed ration. The five rations were as follows: 100 percent hay; 85 percent hay and 15 percent concentrate; 70 percent hay and 30 percent concentrate; 40 percent hay and 60 percent concentrate; and 20 percent hay and 80 percent concentrate.

On the all-hay ration, both yearlings and two-year-olds gained 1.7 pounds a day. On the 80 percent hay ration, the yearlings gained 2.1 pounds and the two-year-olds gained 1.9 pounds a day. On the 70 percent hay ration, the yearlings gained 2.4 pounds and the two-year-olds gained 2.5 pounds. On the 40 percent hay ration, both age groups gained 3.3 pounds a day. On the 20 percent hay ration, the yearlings gained 3.2 pounds and the two-year-olds gained 3.3 pounds.

It is rather unusual that steer gains on a given ration are so nearly alike. The experiment also brought out the fact that steers can make satisfactory gains on a ration that contains more roughage than is generally fed to fattening steers.

HAC:mfb
7/23/59

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Animal Nutritionists Study Zinc-Deficient Hog Rations

URBANA--Hogs receiving zinc-deficient rations consume less feed, make smaller gains and develop the severe skin abnormality known as parakeratosis.

These facts have been revealed by University of Illinois animal nutritionists, working under the direction of R. M. Forbes.

Forbes points out that several years ago a zinc deficiency in rations was not considered a practical problem to hog producers. Since then, however, researchers have discovered the vital role that zinc plays in hog nutrition. Hogs today can still develop parakeratosis even though their ration contains seven times the amount of zinc previously recommended.

In recent U. of I. tests, several groups of young pigs received diets that differed only in the amount of zinc they contained. One group also received an added amount of calcium. Forbes explains that a calcium excess can exaggerate a zinc deficiency. Here are the results of the tests:

Pigs receiving low zinc rations lost their appetites by the second week.

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By the end of the six-week feeding period, these same pigs had consumed one-third less feed and gained only half as much as the pigs receiving added zinc in their rations.

All pigs receiving low zinc diets developed rough, reddish patches on their skin by the third week. These patches thickened and gradually became encrusted. This condition is known as parakeratosis.

The appearance and growth of pigs receiving added calcium were not affected. However, previous experience has indicated that excessive calcium does exaggerate a zinc deficiency.

On the basis of these studies, Forbes urges farmers to use trace-mineralized salt in their hog rations. Or add 4 grams of zinc carbonate to every 100 pounds of complete pig feed. Be careful not to add too much zinc though.

In addition, avoid using excessive calcium in hog rations.

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7/23/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Families to Host Foreign Rural Youths

URBANA--Seven rural young people from Burma, Japan, Argentina, Sweden and Iran will soon become acquainted with family life on Illinois farms. They'll also get a first-hand knowledge of Illinois agriculture.

These young people are International Farm Youth Exchange delegates. They'll spend August, September and October visiting Illinois farm families. They'll also visit farm families in other states during their six-month stay in the United States.

The delegates include Tun Kyi and Chit Nyunt, from Burma; Jorge R. Veronese, Argentina; Miss Akiko Tanihisa, Japan; Mohamad Youssefy and Kheder Johari, Iran; and Borge Turesson, Sweden.

Families in this area that the delegates will visit include: (all families are listed on the attached sheet; select those from your area).

The International Farm Youth Exchange program, better known as "IFYE," is a people-to-people program promoting understanding and friendship. Each year IFYE conducts two-way exchanges of rural youth between the United States and nearly 60 free-world countries. The National 4-H Council and the Cooperative Extension Service sponsor the program.

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IFYE Delegates and the Illinois Farm Families They Will Visit

Miss Akiko Tanikisa, Japan

Howard Markley
Industry, Illinois

William Oliver
R. R. 2
Kewanee, Illinois

Homer White
R. R. 2, Box 261
Antioch, Illinois

Tun Kyi, Burma

John Lindstrom
R. R. 4
Mt. Carmel, Illinois

Henry Uchtman
R. R. 1
Sparta, Illinois

James Frazier
R. R. 3
Charleston, Illinois

Chit Nyunt, Burma

William F. Johnson
R. R. 1
Canton, Illinois

Fred L. Crandell
R. R. 2
Casey, Illinois

Lowell Monts
Kenney, Illinois

Mohamad Youssefy, Iran

Gale Baker
Lerna, Illinois

Myron Leather
R. R. 1
Egan, Illinois

Floyd Klopf
Stockton, Illinois

Joe Beebe
Cissna Park, Illinois

Kheder Johari, Iran

James B. Anderson
Chapin, Illinois

Dale Farlow
Camp Point, Illinois

Harold Strand
R. R. 1, Box 99
Cordova, Illinois

Audace Herzberger
R. R. 1, Box 50
Virginia, Illinois

Jorge Veronese, Argentina

William K. Wieland
R. R. 1, Box 32
Grafton, Illinois

Roy Kitley
Flora, Illinois

Fred J. English
R. R. 1
Bourbonnais, Illinois

Robert H. Anderson
R. R. 2, Box 143
Marseilles, Illinois

Borge Turesson, Sweden

Charles Caywood
Oblong, Illinois

John Levan
Ava, Illinois

Ralph Kern
Pearl, Illinois

Irving C. Stansell
McNabb, Illinois

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7/23/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TIPS FOR ILLINOIS GARDENERS

It's Time to Plant Pansy Seed

by C. E. Ackerman
Floriculture Specialist, University of Illinois

URBANA--These last few days of July and the first part of August are important ones for Illinois pansy fanciers.

For plants to bloom early in the spring, sow pansy seed the latter part of July in northern Illinois and during August in the southern part of the state.

If healthy pansy plants are set out in the early fall, they will bloom later in the fall. They'll even bloom in the winter in places that are frost free for several weeks at a time.

It takes about four weeks from the time seed is sown in hot weather to grow seedlings with six to eight leaves. This is a good size for transplanting into the garden. To come through the winter well, pansies require another four weeks to become established and reach blooming size before cold weather starts.

Plant pansy seed in a mixture of one part loam, one part sand and one part peat moss. Place the seeds thinly and evenly in rows about two inches apart. Cover them lightly with soil. Keep the seedbed moist but not wet, and near 58 degrees F. during the five- to seven-day germination period.

For more information about growing plants from seed, write for "Seed Germination Made Easy," 100 Floriculture Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Many gardeners prefer to buy plants in the fall at transplanting time. Many of the better strains are grown by nurserymen and florists in areas that are favorable to pansy seedling production.

When pansy plants are ready to be set in the garden, lift the seedlings carefully from the seedbed or container. Reset them at the same level as in the seedbed. Usually the plants are spaced about 6 to 10 inches apart in the garden.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE SUN ILLINOIS GARDENER

It's Time to Plant Pansy Seed

By C. A. Gerstenberg
Floriculture Specialist, University of Illinois

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It takes about four weeks from the time seed is sown in hot weather to grow seedlings with six to eight leaves. This is a good site for transplanting into the garden. To come through the winter well, pansies require another four weeks to become established and reach blooming size before good feeding courts.

Plant pansy seed in a mixture of one part loam, one part sand and one part peat moss. Place the seeds thinly and evenly in rows about two inches apart. Cover them lightly with soil. Keep the seedbed moist but not wet, and keep 50 degrees F. during the five- or seven-day germination period.

For more information about growing plants from seed, write for "Seed Germination Made Easy," 100 Floriculture Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Many gardeners prefer to buy plants in the fall as transplanting size. Many of the better varieties are grown by nurserymen and florists in areas that are favorable to pansy sampling production.

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After the ground freezes, apply a thin mulch of peat moss or straw to prevent temperature fluctuations. Hard freezing does not harm pansies. But alternate freezing and thawing does harm by lifting the plants out of the unprotected soil.

Colorful pansies belong to the hardy perennial group of garden flowers. They are known as cool-weather plants because they display their largest, most colorful flowers in a temperature range of 40 degrees F. at night and 50 to 60 degrees F. during the day.

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PAC:jb
7/22/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Announce State Fair Milking Derby

URBANA--Junior dairy exhibitors can compete for premiums in milk production as well as in the show ring when they enter this year's Milking Derby at the Illinois State Fair, according to G. W. Harpestad, derby judge.

The derby is designed to emphasize the importance of high production and its correlation with good dairy cow type. It starts at 6:30 a.m. Sunday, August 16, with a preliminary dry milking in the Junior Livestock Building arena.

Junior exhibitors will milk their entries for five consecutive days, and winners will be selected on a high butterfat yield basis. All yields will be corrected for age and stage of lactation.

Harpestad, a University of Illinois extension dairy specialist, says that, for the second time in the derby's history, contestants who wish to use milking machines may do so. Machine milking was adopted last year to make conditions more nearly like those on the average Illinois dairy farm.

Each exhibitor must bring proof of his cow's age and stage of lactation. Registration papers are the only acceptable proof of age. DHIA or HIR production reports will prove stage of lactation. Registration papers for offspring born at last calving will also be accepted.

A two-year-old registered Guernsey, owned by Patti Ann Read of Elizabeth, outproduced 30 other cows to win last year's derby. Patti's cow was also named champion of her breed in the junior show.

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for dailies

Farm News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Temperature and Rainfall Records Indicate Low Corn Yields For Some Areas

URBANA--Corn yields drop most when June, July or August temperatures are abnormally high or rainfall is abnormally low, according to a University of Illinois study of temperatures and rainfall in relation to corn yields in seven southeastern Illinois counties.

G. L. Jordan, professor of agricultural economics, reports that over the 27 years from 1930 to 1956 low yields were associated with at least one month of deficient rainfall. In three years rainfall was deficient in all three summer months. In several cases high temperature, particularly in July, made the situation worse.

Lowest yields occurred in 1954, when corn dropped 21.6 bushels below the yield trend. In that year temperatures were abnormally high in June, July and August, and rainfall was below average in each of those months. The combination proved disastrous, Jordan points out.

In 1936 yields dropped 12.75 bushels below the yield trend. June temperature was about normal, but July and August temperatures were the highest in the 27-year period. Rainfall was deficient in all three months.

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The third lowest yield in this area occurred in 1944. Temperature was high in June but about normal in July and August. But rainfall was deficient in both June and July. In that year yields dropped about 10 bushels below the general yield trend.

In 1930 corn yields dropped about 7 bushels below the trend. June was cool, July temperatures were high and rainfall was deficient all summer.

The next lowest yields occurred in 1943, when they were just slightly less than 7 bushels below the trend. In this year August temperatures were high and rainfall was low.

HDG:mfb
7/27/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Flies Can Cause Tremendous Production Losses

URBANA--Biting flies can cause a 15 to 25 percent loss in milk production!

That's the word of warning to farmers from H. B. Petty, entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois. In dollars and cents, this production loss can easily add up to $10 per cow during the summer.

There are several species of blood-sucking flies, and the most obnoxious is the stable fly. These flies resemble houseflies but have needle-like beaks protruding from their heads. Production losses from stable fly attacks commonly range from 10 to 20 percent and can even range up to 50 percent.

Horn flies, somewhat smaller than houseflies, are easy to recognize, as they cluster on the backs and shoulders of cattle by the hundreds. Damage from this fly does not equal stable fly damage.

Horseflies and deer flies are also important blood-sucking flies. Where they are a problem, milk production can drop as much as 50 percent. In southern Illinois, horseflies have sometimes reduced butterfat production 13 to 14 percent during the horsefly season. Horseflies can also retard beef gains on pasture 1/4 to 1/2 pound per day.

What can farmers do to protect themselves against these losses?

Petty reports that good sanitation is absolutely necessary for control of stable flies because maggots thrive in refuse.

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Therefore, remove or destroy rotting manure and piles of wet and rotting straw, hay and grass clippings.

Although fly control in barns is a convenience, it does not particularly aid milk production. Production losses usually occur in pasture when flies prevent cattle from grazing or resting.

Petty recommends two repellents, Tabatrex and R-326, for spraying dairy cattle. These repellents will keep flies off the animals while they're grazing and also during milking. Small amounts of pyrethrin or allethrin added to Tabatrex or R-326 will improve lasting qualities and increase repellency of the sprays.

Tabatrex and R-326, alone or combined with a knockdown agent, are sold as emulsifiable concentrates or dilute oil sprays. Apply a water emulsion of either material at the rate of one quart per animal twice a week. Apply the ready-to-use oil-base spray at the rate of two ounces per animal every day.

If horn flies are the only problem, a methoxychlor or malathion dust gives satisfactory results. Rub the powder into the poll, neck and back every three weeks. Do not use methoxychlor sprays on milk cows.

A backrubber with 5 percent toxaphene or methoxychlor in oil protects dry stock or young beef and dairy animals against horn flies. However, it will not protect against stable flies or horseflies. During winter months this same device will help to control lice.

Do not allow dairy animals to use the backrubber for 30 days before freshening, or beef cattle 30 days before slaughtering.

PAC:mfb
7/27/59
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TIPS FOR ILLINOIS GARDENERS

Tips for Harvesting Sweet Corn and Tomatoes

by Norman F. Oebker
University of Illinois Extension Vegetable Crops Specialist

URBANA--Pick tomatoes and sweet corn at the proper time, and then handle them carefully after picking. These are the two most important rules to follow in harvesting sweet corn and tomatoes.

How can you tell when sweet corn is ready for picking? Here are several suggestions that may help you:

1. Dry silks indicate that corn is reaching maturity.
2. Feel the ears to make sure that they are full, even the tips.
3. Pull the tip of the husk open and peek inside. Kernels should be yellow and plump. Unless the corn is a white variety, whiteness indicates immaturity.
4. Using a fingernail, puncture several of the kernels. If they are properly matured, milk should leak out. If water leaks out, they are too young. And if a doughy substance oozes out they are too old.

Actually, the time to pick corn depends on how you like to eat it. Some people prefer young corn; others prefer it more mature. Experience will indicate how you like your corn.

After harvesting the corn, place it in a cool storage area. Tests show that corn at 32 degrees F. loses only 8 percent of its sugar content in 24 hours. At 86 degrees, though, it loses 50 percent of its sugar content in 24 hours.

Of course, corn tastes best when eaten immediately after harvest.

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Tomatoes

Contrary to many beliefs, it is best not to let tomatoes ripen on the vine during Illinois midsummer weather. For firmer and better tasting tomatoes, pick them at the "turning" stage. This is the stage when they just begin to show color.

After harvesting, place them in a cool location where the temperature is somewhere between 45 and 65 degrees. A temperature in this range is most often found in cellars or basements. The lower the temperature, the longer it takes the tomatoes to mature.

Do not place tomatoes in the refrigerator until after they ripen.

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PAC:mfb
7/27/59
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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

AGRICULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR FOR ILLINOIS

August - September, 1959

August 1	Whiteside Station Swine Herd Improvement Association Field Day and Production-Tested Boar Sale. 7:00 p.m. at Sterling.
August 1	Southwestern Station Swine Herd Improvement Association Field Day. 2:00 and 7:00 p.m. at Mascoutah.
August 3-7	4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp. 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.
August 9-15	Illinois Farm Boys' Forestry Camp. Southern Illinois District Camp, West Frankfort.
August 9-12	American Institute of Cooperation Annual Meeting. University of Illinois, Urbana.
August 10	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Western Illinois Swine Testing Station, Macomb 4-H Club Grounds. 8:00 p.m.
August 14-23	Illinois State Fair, Springfield.
August 21-23	Illinois (West-Central) Rural Youth Camp. Camp Shaubena, Galesburg.
August 22-23	Illinois (Northern) Rural Youth Camp. Camp White Eagle, Adeline.
August 24	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Forrest Swine Testing Station, Wing. 7:30 p.m.
August 26	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Ford County Swine Testing Station. Melvin Fairgrounds, 7:30 p.m.
August 26-27	State Farm Sports Festival. University of Illinois, Urbana.
August 31	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Logan County Swine Testing Station, Fairgrounds, Lincoln. 8:00 p.m.
August 31	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Crawford County, Oblong, 1:30 p.m.
September 2	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Fayette County, Brownstown, 10:00 a.m.
September 3	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Jasper County, Newton, 1:30 p.m.
September 3	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Logan County, Hartsburg, 1:30 p.m.
September 4	Cattle Feeders Day. University of Illinois, Urbana.
September 4	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Cumberland County, Toledo, 1:30 p.m.

September 4	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Will County, Joliet-Elwood, 10:00 a.m.
September 9	Illinois Farm Management Tour. Maurice Walk and Alphonse Mette farms, Effingham County. Tours begin at Walk farm, one mile north and one mile west of Sigel, 9:00-10:30 a.m.
September 9	Production-Tested Boar Sale. LaMoille Swine Testing Station, Evening.
September 9	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Henderson County, Oquawka.
September 10	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Hancock County, Carthage.
September 10	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Western Illinois Swine Testing Station. 4-H Club Grounds, Macomb, 8:00 p.m.
September 11	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Adams County, Clayton, 1:30 p.m.
September 11	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Kaskaskia Swine Testing Station, Vandalia, 7:30 p.m.
September 12	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Southwestern Swine Testing Station, Mascoutah, Evening.
September 12	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Clark County Swine Testing Station, Martinsville, Evening.
September 15	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. DeKalb County, DeKalb, 1:00 p.m.
September 16	Annual Field Day, Illinois Seed Producers' Association. University of Illinois, Urbana.
September 17	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Henry County, Kewanee, 1:30 p.m.
September 17	Illinois State Turkey Growers' Association Annual Fall Meeting. To be held at the Clarence Zeimer farm,Elmwood, 10:00 a.m. Lunch will be served.
September 18	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Mercer County, Aledo, 1:30 p.m.

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PAC:cm
7/29/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS JULY 29, 1959

BEEF CALF CROP 8 PERCENT BIGGER THAN IN 1958

Reaches New Record High

We estimate the 1959 beef calf crop at about 22.9 million head. This number is 8 percent more than the estimate of beef calves dropped last year. It is also a new record high, though only 3 percent more than the number dropped in 1955, the previous high year.

In comparison with population, the beef calf crop for this year is still about 7 percent short of the 1955 record. Another point is that the nation's dairy herd continues to shrink and less beef is therefore being obtained by slaughter of dairy cows. The number of cows kept for milk shrank from 23.5 million at the beginning of 1955 to 21.6 million this year. The decrease for the five years was 8 percent.

The total 1959 calf crop is officially estimated at 41,328,000 head, which is only 2 percent more than the 1958 crop and 3 percent short of the previous record of five years ago.

Official reports do not separate beef and dairy calves, but we have calculated the number of calves dropped by cows not kept for milk. We call these beef calves in this report.

Illinois. The total 1959 calf crop in Illinois is officially estimated at 1,244,000 head. This number is 3 percent less than in 1958 and 10 percent less than five years ago. In Illinois dairy cow numbers are being reduced faster than beef cows are being increased. At the beginning of this year, Illinois had 783,000 milk cows two years and older, and 615,000 other cows.

Plains states. The 1958 calf crop (total) in Texas is estimated at 4,121,000 head. This is 4 percent more than last year, but still short of the 4,242,000 head produced in 1954. Oklahoma shows 1,529,000 calves, 8 percent more than last year but still a little short of the big calf crops of four to six years ago. Kansas reported 1,468,000 calves, up 7 percent from 1958, though 20 percent short of 1954. Nebraska, with 1,732,000, has 4 percent more than last year but 6 percent less than five years ago. The Dakotas report 2,352,000, 2 percent more than in 1958 but 2 percent below the record set four years ago.

(Continued)

Western states. For the 11 western states (west of those mentioned above), the 1959 calf crop is estimated at 7,179,000 head. This is 3 percent more than in 1958 and is practically equal to the record crop produced by those states in 1955.

Yearlings. At the beginning of this year, it was estimated that farmers had 19,755,000 head of calves under one year old and not being kept for milk. These are now yearlings. This number was 7 percent more than the year before but 4 percent above the previous record set three years before. Compared with population, the number of calves was about 1 percent less this year than in 1956.

Calf slaughter low. While the 1959 calf crop approaches a record, slaughter of calves so far this year has been very light. Commercial slaughter during the five months January-May totaled only 3,158,000 head. This was 22 percent less than last year and 35 percent less than two years before.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
Ill. EE278-7/59-12,850
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Many times we have suggested that, for summer pasture, orchardgrass and clovers are hard to beat. Cattle gains on a mixture of orchardgrass and ladino clover so far this summer have verified this claim.

Steers Gain Well

Twenty head of yearling steers have been grazing 10 acres of orchardgrass and ladino for over two and one-half months this summer. During the first two months, they made over one ton of gain. In less than 60 days, each acre produced over 225 pounds of gain. Each steer has been making nearly two pounds of gain a day. The steers are big, framy animals with lots of room for gain yet. So these pastures should produce over 400 pounds of gain per acre this summer.

Simazine for Weed Control

Simazine, a weed control chemical for both grasses and broad-leaved weeds in corn, has been giving excellent control in some areas on the Station. Simazine is a pre-emergence chemical. More than some other herbicides, it depends on rainfall to wash it into the rooting zone. In other areas on the Station, particularly in corn on ground that is heavily infested with giant foxtail, control has been less than satisfactory. George McKibben, Station agronomist, feels that in this case rainfall after the Simazine was applied was too little and too late to make the chemical most effective.

Increased Sheep Flock

Arriving on the Station in July were some 200 yearling ewes from Montana. They are crosses from Blackface, Hampshire and Suffolk rams on the Northwestern Whiteface ewes. These new yearlings are the well-boned, big-bodied ewes that most of us prefer.

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Then Frank Hinds, our newest researcher on the Station, received a shipment of 25 white mice. Frank plans to use them as well as other mice to help determine the relative amounts of estrogen or hormones in different kinds of pasture forage. Incidentally, Frank is feeding these mice pelleted feeds.

Pellet Size

Speaking of pellets, the other day we received a letter asking what size of pellets was best for feeding cattle. Well, we have done no work on pellet sizes. If any such work has been done, the information is not easy to find. Anyway we answered the letter in this fashion: Pellets from 3/16 to 3/8 inch seem to be entirely satisfactory. Some people suggest pellets up to one inch in diameter.

HAC:cm
7/29/59

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE AUGUST 4-7, 1959

Debeaking Pullets Can Decrease Egg Production

AMES, IOWA--Laying pullets are most sensitive to debeaking in midwinter. Debeaking at this time causes lowered egg production and loss of body weight.

These research results were presented by D. J. Bray and S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois poultry scientists, during the annual national meeting of the Poultry Science Association held here this week.

Bray and Ridlen reported that debeaking in the fall also caused a loss in body weight. But it did not have an immediate effect upon egg production. Debeaking in the spring had only slight effects on egg production and body weight.

The researchers recommend removing and cauterizing the upper beak at a point halfway between its tip and the front of the nostril. Then blunt the lower beak. If hens have not been debeaked and cannibalism starts, Ridlen and Bray recommend debeaking immediately, even though production may drop slightly.

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PAC:mfb
7/30/59

FOR RELEASE AUGUST 4-7, 1959

Researchers Study Protein for Laying Pullets

AMES, IOWA--Recent studies at the University of Illinois indicates that no combination of corn and soybean protein is adequate in 10 percent protein rations for laying pullets.

D. J. Bray, U. of I. poultry researcher, reported this result during the annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association held here this week.

Bray explained that he conducted the experiment with individually caged Leghorn pullets. In their diet several groups of pullets received 10 percent protein from various combinations of corn and soybean meal.

These pullets were then compared with pullets receiving 16 percent protein rations. Results show that all combinations of corn and soybean meal were inferior as measured by egg production, feed consumption and body weight. The trials were conducted for three months.

The best combination of corn and soybean protein appeared to be about 50 percent of each.

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PAC:mfb
7/30/59

Insurance study results for Illinois

Chicago, 1969--Insure analysis of the University of Illinois indicates that the combination of auto and property policies is advantageous to 19 percent insurance carriers for larger policies.

D. L. Kemp, D. of I. Society Commissioner, announced this conclusion during the annual meeting of the Society Insurance Commissioners here this week.

They explained that it constituted the experiment with individually rated insurance policies. In order that several groups of policies received 10 percent premiums less yields combinations of rate and premium level.

These policies were then compared with subject insurance in current policies. Results show that all combinations of rate and coverage, real loss ratios is measured by our production, loss compensation and body coverage. The results were evaluated for three months.

The best combinations of rate and premium problem appeared to be about 10 percent of each.

Business
1/20/72

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College of Agriculture Alumni Set Summer Meetings

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture Alumni Association has scheduled summer meetings at Dixon on August 9 and Belleville on August 22, according to Frederic B. Hoppin, Lincoln, association president.

The meetings will feature reports from the college and alumni association and provide an opportunity for alumni to renew old acquaintanceships and make new friends in their areas. Melvin Sims, Liberty, past president of the association, and Hoppin will represent the alumni association at the meetings. College of Agriculture representatives will include Dean Louis B. Howard, Associate Dean Karl E. Gardner, Assistant Dean Cecil D. Smith, and Warren K. Wessels, Assistant to the Dean.

Fred Painter, LaSalle County farm adviser, Ottawa, is chairman of the Dixon meeting. Dinner will be served at 2:00 p.m. in the Lincoln Manor Restaurant. Reservations should be sent to Painter.

Curt Eckert, Belleville, is chairman of the Belleville meeting, to be held at the American Legion Farm. Recreation and fellowship during the afternoon will be followed by dinner in the evening.

All persons who have ever attended the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, their wives and families are cordially invited to attend these meetings. Other meetings are also being planned for southern Illinois at Dixon Springs, in the Chicago area and in east-central Illinois.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. To Test Farrowing Units

URBANA--A new farrowing house "environment control unit" designed to provide optimum year-round farrowing environment for sows and litters is the goal of a new University of Illinois research project set to begin this fall.

Art Muehling, U. of I. agricultural engineer, says researchers will test various systems for heating, cooling and ventilating farrowing houses. They will work to integrate the most satisfactory systems into a single unit which, depending on weather conditions, will heat, cool or ventilate the house.

Site of the research is a 30 by 64 foot farrowing barn that will house 22 research sows and all test equipment. Working cooperatively with the Department of Animal Science, agricultural engineering researchers plan to test such winter farrowing equipment as radiant heating in floors, radiant heat in stall partitions, and heat lamps. Summer tests include piping cool air to individual sows and cooling by mist spray.

Muehling says performance of sows farrowing under these controlled conditions will be compared with that of sows farrowing under natural conditions in a nearby building.

The U. of I. researchers believe a single unit for heating, cooling and ventilating farrowing houses would be practical. Once manufactured, it could be used in many buildings without major remodeling. And it would simplify installation of farm heating and ventilating systems.

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HDN:mfb
8/3/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farmers Lead in Plant Food Use

URBANA--Illinois farmers have changed from minor users of fertilizer to a leading position in fertilizer use during the past 20 years. University of Illinois soil scientists L. T. Kurtz and S. R. Aldrich report that Illinois ranked fourth in use of total nitrogen, available phosphate and potash during 1958.

When the phosphate in rock phosphate is added, Illinois ranks first in total plant food nutrients. In 1958, Illinois farmers bought 1,442,883 tons of fertilizers. This amount consisted of 544,592 tons of mixed fertilizers, 387,005 tons of fertilizer materials, 510,002 tons of rock phosphate and 1,284 tons of colloidal phosphate.

Kurtz and Aldrich report that during the past four years the rate of increase in materials used has been greater for soluble fertilizer nutrients than for mixed fertilizers. The percent of nutrients sold in mixed form dropped from 75 percent in 1950 to 62 percent in 1955 and 56 percent in 1958.

The most popular ratio of mixed fertilizer is 1-4-4; next is 1-1-1. The 1-4-2 ratio is replacing part of the 1-4-4.

The University of Illinois department of agronomy has kept records on use of fertilizer by Illinois farmers since 1930.

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HDG:mfb
8/3/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cattle Can Have "Tired Blood" Too

URBANA--If the term "tired blood" could be applied to cattle, it might refer to anaplasmosis. But cattlemen and veterinarians regard anaplasmosis as a serious disease.

All cattle are susceptible to anaplasmosis, reports Dr. J. R. Pickard, University of Illinois extension veterinarian. However, it is usually severe in mature cattle, especially cow herds, and mild in calves.

Anaplasmosis was originally brought to the midwest when feeder cattle were first shipped in large numbers from the southwest. It is now established in Illinois.

This disease spreads rapidly in late summer and early fall when biting insects carry it from infected cattle to uninfected cattle. It can also be transmitted by unsterilized surgical instruments. And only a slight, short penetration of a non-sterile syringe is necessary to transmit this disease.

Dr. Pickard says certain signs will show in severe cases of anaplasmosis. Since the red blood cells are attacked, the animal may appear anemic. Its lips, nostrils, mouth linings and other visible mucous membranes look pale. It appears sluggish and weak, and its general condition becomes poor as the animal loses weight.

Calves usually contract a mild form of anaplasmosis. While most calves survive the initial attack, they become carriers.

A considerable amount of research is being conducted on anaplasmosis. A blood test for this disease has been developed that permits definite identification of carrier animals. However, since no specific treatment is known at present, veterinarians advise that carrier animals be removed from the herd.

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WDR:mfb
8/3/59

Cattle Can Have "Tired Blood" Too

TRENTON—If you have "tired blood" cattle be assured by veterinarians it might prove to be worthwhile. Use antibiotics and vitamins toward improvement in a matter-of-fact manner.

All cattle are susceptible to complications, reports Dr. A. G. Pfundsky University of Illinois veterinarian. However, it is usually proven in dairy cattle, especially cow herds, and it's so native.

Antibiotics can actually herald be the answer when feeder cattle were first shipped in large numbers from the southwest. It is now established in Illinois.

This disease operates equally in like manner and only fail when other insects carry it from infected cattle to uninfected cattle. It can also be transmitted by using blood contaminated instruments. Use only a sliver. Most penetration of a contaminated operation is necessary to transmit this disease.

Dr. Pfundsky says certain cities will come in severe cases of overstrain. Since the red blood cells are attacked, the animal may appear anemic. The eyes, membrane, urine turns light and water turns brown resulting from pale. It appears sluggish and weak and the overall condition becomes poor as the animal loses weight.

Calves usually contract a mild form of complications. Still most calves survive the initial attack. They become carriers.

A veterinarian assays at research in saving resistance to complications. A blood test for this disease has been developed that measures activity identification of carrier animals. Antibiotics, alone or specific treatment in lieu of control, veterinarians advise that cattle should be removed from the herd.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Soil Scientist Discovers New Form of Soil Nitrogen, Special Research Grant Awarded

URBANA--An accidental discovery of a new form of nitrogen in the soil has led to a special research grant for University of Illinois soil scientist Frank J. Stevenson.

The National Science Foundation this week awarded $19,250 to Stevenson to be used during the next two years for basic research in the nitrogen composition of various rock formations.

For several years Stevenson has been studying the chemical composition of various forms of nitrogen in the soil. It was only by accident that he found this new form of nitrogen--a form of ammonium locked into the lattice-like structure of the clay particles in the soil. The amount of this form appears to be greater than the total of all other mineral forms.

Stevenson emphasizes that the nitrogen in the surface soil occurs in organic matter.

This discovery, of particular interest to soil scientists, geologists and other scientists reveals that a vast reservoir of nitrogen exists in the terrestrial areas of the earth as ammonium ions held within the lattice structure of silicate minerals, including those in rock materials.

This discovery also provides a clue to the origin of nitrogen in the atmosphere. The nitrogen in the air is believed to have originated from nitrogen in rocks and been released as a gas during periods of intensive volcanic activity. It also provides an explanation of the chemical nature of the nitrogen in stony meterorites.

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DG:mfb
/3/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

To Select Illinois Pork Queen

SPRINGFIELD--An "Illinois Pork Queen" will be selected from among eight lovely young candidates Saturday, August 15, at the Illinois State Fair.

The candidates include: (Attached is a complete list of each candidate and her sponsoring organization.)

Sponsoring the contest is the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association. Fred Hoppin, executive secretary, announces that the queen's duties will include promoting pork and pork products in Illinois.

In November, she will compete for the National title at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Each candidate for the Illinois title must reside on a farm where swine are raised or be the daughter of parents who raise swine. Candidates will be judged on poise, personality and public speaking ability.

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PAC:mfb
8/3/59
NO

1959 Illinois Pork Queen Contest Candidates

1. Kay Watson
   Newman, Illinois
   Age 19
   Illinois Chester White Association

2. Janice Sue Overbey
   Palmyra, Illinois
   Age 18
   Macoupin Swine Improvement Association

3. George Ann Henderson
   Tallula, Illinois
   Age 18
   Menard County Swine Herd Improvement Association

4. Elaine Steimel
   DeKalb, Illinois
   Age 18
   DeKalb Swine Improvement Association

5. Patsy Franks
   Green Valley, Illinois
   Age 18
   Tazewell County Swine Herd Improvement Association

6. Darlene Wendell
   New Holland, Illinois
   Age 17
   Logan County Swine Herd Improvement Association

7. Patricia Ann Lane
   Carthage, Illinois
   Age 20
   Western Illinois Swine Testing Station

8. Lorinne Lane
   Princeton, Illinois
   Age 18
   Bureau County Swine Herd Improvement Association

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PAC:mfb
8/3/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Note to Editors: Attached is a complete list of students winning Sears Roebuck Foundation scholarships. Select the students from your area from the list.

Area Student Receives U. of I. Scholarship

URBANA--Nineteen freshmen students planning to enter the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this fall have been awarded Sears Roebuck Foundation scholarships.

_____ _____ from _____ has been named as one of these outstanding students, announces C. D. Smith, assistant dean. He explains that the awards are based on high school scholarship, leadership and financial need.

All winners of these scholarships, including _____, are eligible to compete for national awards. Winner of the top national scholarship receives $1,000. The next three scholarships pay $500 each, and the next four pay $250 each.

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PAC:mfb
8/3/59
NO

STUDENTS RECEIVING SEARS ROEBUCK
FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Name

Barbara Ann Close
715 Jefferson Street
Hillsboro, Illinois

Sharon Elaine Earnest
R. R. 6
Newton, Illinois

Brenda Sue Fisher
R. R. 1
Macedonia, Illinois

Beverly Kay Folkers
R. R. 2
Morrison, Illinois

Max Lynn Webel
Baylis, Illinois

Doyling Gene Patterson
Stewardson, Illinois

Emil Edward Pischel
R. R. 1, Box 145
Plainfield, Illinois

Robert Paul Henss
R. R. 2
Trenton, Illinois

William Mark Hull
Wapella, Illinois

Raymond Thomas Huston
Roseville, Illinois

Name

Kenneth Edward Johnson
R. R. 1
Sheridan, Illinois

James Warren Munton
R. R. 1
Edwards, Illinois

Richard Gene Rehn
Osco, Illinois

Marvin Harold Schlomer
Benson, Illinois

James Henry McCabe
R. R.
Pontiac, Illinois

Gerald Lee Dillow
R. R. 1, Box 152
Dongola, Illinois

John Edward Lebeck
Box 1
Harvel, Illinois

Dale Eldon Schroeder
R. R. 2
Tolono, Illinois

Harley James Tucker
R. R. 1
Streator, Illinois

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PAC:mfb
8/3/59
NO

ILLINOIS
FARMERS'
OUTLOOK
LETTER

CORN AND OTHER GRAINS DISAPPEAR RAPIDLY

URBANA,
ILLINOIS
AUGUST 5,
1959

Corn continued to disappear at a great rate during the April-July quarter. Total disappearance for the 91-day period was 787 million bushels. This was 12 percent more than the previous record set a year before, and it was a whopping 43 percent more than the average disappearance in the five years before last year!

Total stocks of corn on hand July 1 were estimated at 2,204 million bushels. These stocks were 5 percent larger than those of a year before, which set a record.

We began this marketing year with a total of 5,270 million bushels of corn. By July 1 this mountain of corn had melted down to 2,204 million bushels.

At the beginning of this marketing year, we had 428 million bushels more corn than ever before. By July 1 that excess over the previous record stocks for the date had been cut to only 108 million bushels!

The short oat crop and increased feeding of hogs and beef cattle will cause farmers to put heavy demands on old corn. By October 1, total stocks of corn will be very little, if any, larger than they were last fall. The 1958 corn crop, biggest ever produced, will be just about matched by consumption.

Stocks of old oats on July 1 were estimated at 369 million bushels, 14 percent more than 12 months before. The 1959 oat crop was estimated in July at 1,010 million bushels. Adding carry-over and crop makes 1,379 million bushels, or 21 percent less than last year. Excessively wet weather in some good oat areas has prevented the harvest of some of the crops.

Stocks of sorghum grain on July 1 were estimated at 529 million bushels, up 54 percent from a year before. But the new crop will be smaller than in 1958 because of a sharp cut in acreage in the usually high-yielding areas of the western corn belt.

(Continued)

Barley stocks on July 1 totaled 193 million bushels, 15 percent above the previous record set last year. The 1959 barley crop was estimated in July at 414 million bushels, down 12 percent from a year ago. Total stocks plus crop make 607 million bushels, or 5 percent less than last year.

Soybeans, too, have been doing an unprecedented disappearing act. Disappearance from October 1 to July 1 totaled about 438 million bushels, 13 percent more than in the previous year. Disappearance during this July-September quarter may be around 105 million bushels, leaving only about 50 million bushels for carryover on October 1.

Such a carryover would be considerably larger than that of last fall, which was 21 million bushels. But the 1959 crop will be much smaller than that of 1958. Consequently, the total supply of beans available for the 1959-60 marketing year will be less than the 595 million bushels available this year.

Farmers are producing large numbers of hogs and poultry, and production will continue large in 1960. This will require large amounts of soybean meal, which is our chief source of protein supplements. If exports hold up, most of the prospective supply of soybeans will be used up before combines roll in 1960.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Shearing sheep in August is not a general practice on the Station, but it is being done this year.

Feeder Lambs Being Sheared

Lambs too young, too light and too thin to be marketed before mid-July were weaned from the ewe flock, drenched and are now being sheared before going into feeding lots. As July and August hit southern Illinois, pastures usually drop below their top milk-producing capacity. Lambs can be finished best by drylot feeding. Besides, the ewes can be drenched and rested for a more vigorous breeding season.

Shorn Lambs Gain Faster

We can expect the lambs to gain about 15 to 20 percent faster after being shorn. And with this faster gain we can expect a greater saving in feed. But when we market shorn lambs we can expect a little lower price per pound, especially if the feeding period is short. However, if the lambs are fed more than 70 to 80 days, there will be little or no market dock on shorn lambs.

What all of us are interested in is the system that returns the most dollars. Shorn lambs plus the wool, minus shearing costs, will return more dollars per lamb. So we would suggest that lambs be shorn, particularly those to be fed during the late summer.

Ration for Lambs

Self-feed a complete pelleted ration. The ration for the first week should be at least 50% hay. Here's one you might use: 50% alfalfa, 45% shelled corn and 5% soybean oil meal. The ingredients should be ground and mixed before being pelleted. For the rest of the feeding period, from the second week until the lambs are marketed, feed a ration of 45% alfalfa, 50% shelled corn and 5% soybean oil meal--again as pellets. For best results, don't forget to drench for worms before starting the lambs on feed. It's not very profitable to feed worms; there's no good market for them.

HAC:cm
8/5/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Farm Management Association Completes State Coverage

URBANA--With the formation of the Shawnee Farm Management Association in 13 southern Illinois counties, every county in the state is now served by a cooperative farm management association.

D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist and state leader of Farm Bureau Farm Management Service fieldmen, reports that the new association will serve the following counties not previously served by any association: Pulaski, Alexander, Saline, White, Union, Johnson, Massac, Williamson, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Pope and Hardin.

Nine associations served by 30 fieldmen now have 5,400 cooperating farmers enrolled, Wilken reports. Farmers who have enrolled have shown great enthusiasm for this service, which helps show the strong and weak points in the farm business. About 96 percent of those enrolled continue their membership in following years.

A new fieldman will be employed in October to serve the Shawnee association. A goal to enroll at least 120 farmers has been set. The maximum number that one fieldman can adequately serve is about 180, Wilken points out.

Temporary directors elected at the recent organization meeting were Weldon Mowery, Tamms; Lowell Tison, Eldorado; Paul Postel, Grayville; Frank Kimber, Dongola; John Kayser, Cypress; Virgil Bremer, Metropolis; James Humphreys, Herrin; and Philip Aydt, McLeansboro. Postel was elected president; Kayser, vice-president; and Mowery, secretary-treasurer. Farm advisers and representatives from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture assisted with the organization.

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HDG:cm
8/5/59

FOR RELEASE MONDAY P.M., AUGUST 10, 1959

Failures Offer Opportunities; Be Wary of Government Favors, Co-Op Leaders Told

URBANA--Some of the most spectacular failures experienced by farm cooperatives in the past may offer some of the greatest opportunities today. This was part of the keynote message presented to 3,000 farm cooperative leaders at the opening session of the 31st annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation today at the University of Illinois.

Paul C. Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer, Chicago, urged cooperatives to tackle the areas where there is the greatest need. Cooperatives may be justifiably criticized for doing the easy things, like selling gasoline, fertilizer and feed, and avoiding the really difficult tasks of marketing, processing and in some cases merchandising farm products, he said.

He cited past failures in meat packing and egg marketing as examples that may offer opportunities in present-day cooperative activities.

Johnson emphasized that farm cooperatives can no longer be satisfied with whittling two or three percent of the cost of farming. They have a bearing on the very nature of farming, are essential to effective bargaining, spread the farmer's investment vertically and will have an important place in determining whether the farming unit of moderate size can continue to exist.

However, Johnson advised co-op leaders "to be very skittish about accepting government favors." He pointed out that it is much

-more-

Farmers Offer Conservation Services to Protection Agency, Forest Service Tell

Hundreds--some of the most experienced farmers cooperatives in the year may offer some of the conservation operational body. This was part of the Department-Service presented to 3,000 farm cooperatives invited by the operation meeting on the first annual meeting of the Association. Discussion of conservation being of the importance of efficiency.

Paul T. Dodson, editor of Farmers Forest Project, noted cooperatives to handle the area where there is the minimum need. Cooperatives may be particularly criticized for doing so--many farmers, like welfare practices, legislation and land, and provided the needed difficult tasks of marketing, processing and in some cases merchandising farm products, or both.

He cited past failures in farm planning and the marketing, he recalled that may offer opportunities to provide-day cooperative activities.

Farmers emphasized that farm cooperatives can or have to associated with activities not of their members or the need of farmers. They have a bearing on the very nature of farming, the availability of effective marketing, speed the farmer's increased versatility and will have an important place in determining whether the farming industry of machinery like farm families is ready.

However, Dodson referred to the impact "in the year, difficult short accepting conservation farmers." He pointed out that it is that

more important that co-ops be able to hold up their heads in the business community, rendering an economic service and playing by the same rules as other free-enterprise units.

If co-ops desert the business community and accept the status of government agencies, they will eventually sell their cooperative birthright for a niche in a socialistic system, he asserted.

Johnson described present-day farming as "a business with a very high premium on brains and management." Although no one really knows where the growing size of farms and experiments in integration will lead, he expressed the hope that the farming business unit would "stabilize more or less at the two-family level with a capitalization between $100,000 and $200,000.

"About the only security in this day and age is to be on your feet, thinking, moving, changing, adapting." But he admitted that this isn't always easy to do.

Johnson concluded by urging cooperatives to keep a firm anchor in good business efficiency. A cooperative must supply a need, have organizational and financial strength to compete with the business community, have well-trained and well-paid management and be ready to take a certain amount of risk.

This doesn't leave much room for "small-bore thinking, fondness for old ways or conservative, safe, well-heeled directorships," he concluded.

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8/6/59

and failures under capitalism - 3

more important that co-ops be able to hold up their heads in the business community, providing an economic service and display by the same token an other non-capitalist value.

If co-ops doesn't the business community and among the ranks of government officials, they will eventually call their cooperative privileges for a state it a socialistic racket, to speaking.

Members democratic ownership-by farming or to business with a very high premium on brains and management. Although on the rarity hand where the annual sale of farm and ranchers in industrial will lead, in compared the high rate the farming business risk would "liquidate even" at least at the two-family level with a capitalization between 150,000 and 250,000.

Taking the only necessary in this day and age is to be in good shape. Flexible, mobile, alerting, adapting, and be satisfied that life isn't always easy to do.

Advice provided by leading cooperatives is long, fine section in good business efficiency. A cooperative must apply a good, have organizational and financial strength to compete with the business community. Have well-trained and well-paid managers and be ready to take a certain amount of risk.

This doesn't have such ones by "small-town thinking, fund-raising for 100 years to [illegible], and well-heeled directorships" [illegible].

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Cattle Feeders Day Earlier This Year

URBANA--The University of Illinois annual Cattle Feeders Day, formerly held in November, will be presented this year on Friday, September 4.

Moving the date up to September will permit farmers to use what they learn at Cattle Feeders Day in their winter feeding programs, explains A. L. Neumann. Neumann,who heads the U. of I. beef cattle division, adds that the September date should not conflict with corn picking either.

Neumann and his associates have planned an information-packed program that should attract cattlemen from every corner of the state. The day's activities begin at 9:00 a.m. with tours of the University beef cattle farm directed by Don McMahan, herdsman. He'll show visitors automatic feeding facilities under construction, the prize-winning purebred herd and several outstanding steers being fitted for the International Livestock Exposition.

McMahan says that cattle feeders planning an automatic setup can probably get some good ideas from the University's plans.

At 11:00 a.m. activities will shift to the University Auditorium for presentation of the research reports. Topics range from "making profits by feeding high-energy silages," to "prospects for the beef cattle industry in 1959-60."

The featured speaker will be Irvin I. Rinehart, director of meat operations for Godfrey Food Service, Milwaukee. He'll discuss the homemaker's impact on the meat industry.

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PAC:cm
8/6/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Higher Wheat Prices in Prospect

URBANA--Hard red winter wheat prices in downstate Illinois may not rise enough to pay storage costs, but soft red winter wheat is likely to gain on hard wheat and make further storage profitable.

This is the conclusion of L. F. Stice, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, after analyzing the current wheat situation.

Stice reports that this year's wheat crop is smaller than that of a year ago, and excellent quality and abundance of space have encouraged storage. The export market has been strong for Illinois hard red winter wheat because foreign buyers prefer hard red wheat, the better quality hard wheat from the high plains moves into government loan and reduced freight rates to our Atlantic ports make our Illinois wheat prices attractive to exporters.

The result has been that Illinois hard wheat has moved to within a few cents of the effective loan, the loan rate less storage charges. On the other hand, soft red winter wheat was recently selling at 8 to 10 cents a bushel less.

This situation is paradoxical, Stice points out. There is a two-year supply of hard red winter wheat in storage, while the supply of soft red winter wheat is about in balance.

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DG:mfb
/10/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Ideal" Weather Not the Same for Corn and Soybeans

URBANA--The weather pattern that produces top yields in corn and soybeans is not the same, reports R. T. Odell, University of Illinois soil scientist.

Following a study of corn and soybean yields and weather records over a 50-year period, Odell says that cooler-than-average temperatures during July and early August help to produce high corn and soybean yields.

Below-normal rainfall is desirable from planting time to mid-June for corn and throughout June for soybeans. Both corn and soybeans thrive on abundant rainfall during July when these crops are growing rapidly, especially in late July when corn is tasseling and soybeans are blooming.

From August 1 until mid-September, above-average rainfall has opposite effects on corn and soybeans. If it comes during the first half of August, it increases corn yields, but slightly reduces the yields of soybeans, which are usually in the early pod stage at that time. From mid-August to nearly mid-September, however, above-average rainfall increases soybean yields but decreases corn yields.

After mid-September, below-normal rainfall is desirable for both corn and soybeans.

Corn yields are influenced most by weather conditions immediately before and during the full-tassel stage of development. An inch of rainfall above normal a week before full tassel will usually increase yields about four bushels an acre, Odell reports. An inch of

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Climatic factors are key in corn and soybeans

[illegible]--The weather factors that produce the yields in corn and soybeans in the [illegible] region is [illegible], University of Illinois soil scientist.

Relating a study of corn and soybean yields and weather conditions from a region-wide, [illegible] that tends to [illegible] precipitation during July and early August [illegible] to produce high corn and soybean yields.

Data-related research is [illegible] [illegible] for the corn and soybeans plots for [illegible]. [illegible] during or shortly after [illegible] July, especially in June July [illegible] and soybeans are [illegible].

Five hours [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adverse effects on corn and soybeans. If [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

rainfall above normal at the average full tassel date would increase yields about 2.8 bushels an acre. Two inches of rainfall above average during tasseling would increase yields about 5.6 bushels an acre.

So far this summer, temperatures have favored above-average corn and soybean yields, since June was warm and July temperatures were near normal.

At Urbana it was very dry during June and July, except for the last week in July. In fact, June and July of this year were the fourth driest such period on record. By August 7 the drouth had alleviated over most of Illinois except for an area in east-central Illinois from about Monticello on the west to Danville on the east, and from Tuscola on the south to near Rantoul on the north.

Analysis of the 1959 weather to date at Urbana, in connection with past corn and soybean yields on the Agronomy South Farm under different rainfall and temperature conditions, suggests that 1959 corn yields at Urbana may be nearly 10 percent below normal, primarily because of inadequate moisture.

However, crop yield reductions on individual farms will vary because of variable rainfall received from different showers, and also because of differences in soil conditions and in past management practices that influence water absorption and use. Other yield variations are due to disease and insects. Northwestern Illinois and some other parts of the state have had no significant moisture deficiencies this summer, and corn yield prospects are correspondingly better in these areas.

Soybean yield prospects are probably not far from normal because of weather conditions to date. However, weather during the next month, when soybean pods are filling, will have a marked effect on yields.

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HDG:mfb
8/10/59

From Extension Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Loans of Farmers and Their Cooperatives
From Credit Co-Ops Pass $4-Billion Mark

URBANA--Farmers and their purchasing and marketing cooperatives borrowed a record $3.9 billion from their cooperative farm credit system in the fiscal year ending June 30. They also had a record $4.4 billion outstanding in loans on that date--up 20 percent over a year ago.

These figures were given by R. B. Tootell, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, here today during a panel discussion at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Illinois.

Governor Tootell cited these figures as partial evidence that the farmers' own credit system is in "high gear." He said they were part of a long-time trend toward greater use of capital caused by farmers' efforts to increase their efficiency per farm and per worker. The number of farmers in the United States is going down each year. But the number borrowing from production credit associations and the Federal Land Banks has increased 10 and 15 percent respectively since 1954. The amounts they have borrowed from both sets of these credit cooperatives have increased approximately 80 percent in these same five years.

In addition, 27 percent more farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives borrowed 37 percent more than they did five years ago, he continued.

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Capital has been playing an increasingly important role in agriculture ever since 1940. Capital per farm and per farm worker has increased about five times in that period. At the same time the number of farms has decreased about one-fourth, and the number of workers on farms and ranches has gone down one-third. In spite of that, total farm production has gone up more than 100 percent, Governor Tootell pointed out.

The increasing efficiency of farmers has been an important factor in making possible the production of manufactured goods that has increased our standard of living while we were engaging in heavy defense production. Workers released from farms have helped swell industrial production.

Capital formation in agriculture has been traditionally slow. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that farmers had accumulated capital at the rate of only about 1-1/2 percent a year from 1900 to 1950. Only about 22 percent came from borrowed funds. However, since 1950, farmers have been accumulating capital at a much more rapid rate by using credit much more extensively, Governor Tootell concluded.

The cooperative farm credit system referred to by Governor Tootell is made up of 850 local national farm loan associations, 12 Federal Land Banks, 494 local production credit associations, 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and 13 Banks for Cooperatives. The system operates under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, which is an independent government agency.

The national farm loan associations, working together with the Federal Land Banks, provide farmers with long-term mortgage loans to buy, refinance or improve farms. Production credit associations, working with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, provide farmers with loans covering up to one year to pay operating expenses and loans up to five years for such capital improvements as purchasing heavy farm machinery and foundation livestock. The Banks of Cooperatives make facility, working capital and commodity loans to farmers' purchasing, marketing and business service cooperatives.

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DG:mfb
/10/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Weeping" Cattle May Have Pinkeye

URBANA--"Weeping" cattle in your herd are danger signals. They may be showing the first sign of pinkeye, says Dr. R. D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

This disease is most common during the hot summer, causing substantial losses in production.

Total blindness can be prevented by starting treatment as soon as the first signs of "pinkeye" are noticed. A weeping discharge from the animal's eye is the earliest indication. Then the eyeball develops a grayish discoloration.

Affected cattle will show evidence of pain, especially in bright sunlight. They often lose interest in eating or, in advanced cases, they may be unable to locate feed.

Since pinkeye is an infectious disease, Dr. Hatch advises taking immediate action. Once this disease gains a foothold in a herd, flies spread it rapidly from one animal to the next. Therefore, controlling flies will help to keep the infection from spreading.

A mild form of this disease can be transmitted from animals to man. So persons working around infected animals should keep their hands away from their faces and wash their hands frequently.

Because there are no specific vaccines, bacterins or serums to prevent pinkeye, the disease must be treated medically. In addition, veterinarians generally recommend moving animals to a darkened shelter. The animals will be more comfortable, and feed and water will be within easy reach.

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DR:mfb
8/10/59

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois 4-H Enrollment Reaches All-Time High

URBANA--Illinois 4-H Club membership reached a record high of 71,435 this year. This total is more than 3,000 above the previous record set in 1958, according to George Daigh of the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois.

Daigh credits part of the increase to new 4-H projects, such as photography, automotive maintenance and bird study, which have encouraged more small-town and city boys and girls to enroll in 4-H work.

Another reason for the record enrollment is a concentrated effort by local and state 4-H leaders to keep youngsters in the 4-H program longer. U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates point out that, although about 65 percent of all rural young people are members of 4-H Clubs at some time in their lives, less than 20 percent are active in 4-H work at any one time.

The Illinois program is increasing the re-enrollment of members by making 4-H activities more attractive to young people up to 20 years of age.

Total U. S. 4-H enrollment is also increasing. In 1958, 4-H enrollment throughout the nation reached 2,253,999. This is a gain of 2.4 percent over 1957.

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HDN:cm
8/12/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

FARM PRICES AND COSTS MORE THAN DOUBLE IN 20 YEARS

URBANA, ILLINOIS
AUG. 12, 1959

World War II began in Europe 20 years ago, come September. A comparison of present prices with those of August 1939, 20 years ago, will show the extent of inflation and the shrinkage in the value of the dollar over the 20-year period. Such information may be helpful in understanding present conditions and planning for the future.

Before listing these prices for 1939, we should recall that Congress had started the first price support program 10 years before, in 1929, and had passed additional major agricultural acts in 1933, 1936 and 1938.

Hogs. In August 1939 the average price received by farmers for hogs was $5.30 a hundred pounds. Prices went down that fall, and by June 1940 they averaged $4.78. The July 1959 average was $13.30, or 2.8 times as high as 20 years before.

Corn. Farmers got 46 cents a bushel for corn in August 1939. They got 47 cents for the whole 1938 crop, which they were selling when World War II opened in Europe. Our recent July average was $1.13, or 2.5 times the prewar price.

Wheat. The 1938 wheat crop sold for an average price of 56 cents a bushel. In August 1939, farmers were selling their new wheat for 55 cents. Last month, farmers received an average price of $1.70 a bushel, about three times the 1939 price.

Oats. Oats were going for 25 cents a bushel 20 years ago. Farmers had sold their previous crop for 23 cents. This year the average price for July was 61 cents a bushel, or 2.6 times the prewar price.

Soybeans. Soybeans were still a new crop when World War II began. In 1938 production totaled only 62 million bushels compared with 574 million in 1958. The average price received for the 1938 crop was 66 cents, and beans were going for 64 cents in August 1939. The average for July of this year was $2.05, or 3.1 times the 1939 price.

Beef cattle. Twenty years ago, just before World War II, the average price received by U. S. farmers for beef cattle was $6.74 a hundred pounds. That was for all classes and grades. The comparable price for last month was $23.10, which was 3.4 times the price received 20 years ago.

Calves. Veal calves went for $8.00 a hundred pounds in 1939 compared with $28.00 last month. The 1959 price was 3.5 times that of 1939.

Milk. Farmers got $1.69 a hundred pounds for milk in 1939. In July they got about $3.88, or 2.3 times the price of 20 years ago.

Altogether prices received by U. S. farmers were about 2.6 times as high in July of this year as they were 20 years ago.

Farm costs. Prices of commodities that farmers buy have increased almost as much as prices of the products they sell. Average prices of farm equipment and supplies are about 2.2 times as high as they were before the war. Average prices of the things farm people buy for family use are about 2.4 times as high as prices of 20 years ago.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Hay fever sufferers need not be reminded that the pollination time for ragweed is not far off.

War On Ragweed

On the Station, stubble pastures, or new pastures following removal of small grain, have a wonderful stand of clovers and lespedeza--and a vigorous growth of ragweed. Now this weed is not particularly beautiful; livestock gains from ragweed have never been outstanding; and it does take tons of water from the soil. Because ragweed has nothing to recommend it, the Station mowers have declared war on it. Clipping the pastures before the weed pollinates will reduce the seed crop, improve the looks of the pasture, save soil moisture and make livestock grazing more comfortable. Mowers are set to clip six to eight inches high, low enough to knock down most of the ragweed and yet high enough to top most of the clover and lespedeza growth.

Drainage Improvement

There are several hundred acres of creek bottoms located on three different creeks--Bay, Sugar and Hayes--on Station lands. These bottomland areas are subject to flash flooding but, worse than that, they have many low spots and potholes that never drain well. The flash floods we can't control, but we can improve the general drainage of the fields. Each summer Lee Gard, Station soil and water researcher, and his crew of drainers go to work on a new field. Right now the crew is working on the Elam bottom. Drainage involves clearing some trees and brush, cutting open ditches into the creek and leveling and filling the low spots.

Each field is a separate problem, differing from the others, so costs will vary. However, machinery and labor records showed that it cost about $40 an acre to

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drain and level the Robbs bottom last summer. In return for this expenditure, we expect a greater choice in cropping, including winter cereal grains, clover and grass pastures, as well as summer row crops. Yields and livestock gains should be higher, and we expect to get into the fields much earlier.

Bulls Out

George Cmarik, cattle researcher, and Oakley Robinson, cattle herdsman, have hauled the bulls out of the pastures. Any cows that have not been bred by now are out of luck and will probably end up on the butcher's block. Both George and Oakley know that,to be worth her keep, a beef cow must breed regularly. They also know that they can ill afford to worry with new calves all during the year. The cow herds have had their opportunity in three heat periods. That should be enough.

Quarter Horses

New to the Station, and presently switching their taste from bluegrass to fescue, are six quarter-horse mares and four colts. These cattle-working horses were recently transferred from the Champaign-Urbana campus to the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nation's Top Ag Leaders Explore Farm Business Problems At 31st AIC Meeting

URBANA--Some 3,000 delegates to the 31st annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, held here at the University of Illinois this week, gained a better understanding of the role cooperatives can play in serving modern agriculture.

Many of the nation's top farm business leaders emphasized the point that agriculture is big business. It must adopt big business techniques--large size, merger, integration and various forms of joint action--if it is to continue to be controlled by those who live and work on the farms of America.

Following the general theme, "Gearing Cooperatives to Serve Modern Agriculture," the three-day conference featured discussions on problems facing farmers in marketing, improving their bargaining power, contract farming and purchasing quality supplies and services.

Nearly 200 of America's leading farm production, marketing, credit and finance and education authorities told what farmers must do to compete with "big business" and outlined possibilities for future organization and finance for farm business organizations.

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More than 1,200 farm youth and young farmers played active roles in discussion sections.

Ten special discussion groups on "What Makes a Cooperative Successful," designed for the 20- to 30-year-old participants, emphasized the place of the young adult farmer and his needs in connection with farm business. The important role rural women play in farm business problems was expressed in a special general session on gearing cooperatives to serve the modern farm family.

The conference keynote address by Paul Johnson, editor of PRAIRIE FARMER, Chicago, highlighted the opening general session on Monday. Johnson urged cooperatives to tackle those areas where there is the greatest need. He cited past failures in meat packing and egg marketing as examples that may offer opportunities in present-day cooperative activities.

Johnson advised co-op leaders "to be very skittish about accepting government favors." He pointed out that it is much more important that co-ops be able to hold up their heads in the business community, rendering an economic service and playing by the same rules as other free-enterprise units.

Others emphasized the need for farmer cooperatives to concentrate on contracts, corporations and capital if American agriculture is to retain its progressive nature and remain free.

Speaking at a special session on contracting, C. W. Paris, director, Poultry Division, Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga., said that farmers are not afraid of contracts so long as they are good ones. If contracts can strengthen farm bargaining positions, they can be an extremely healthy development, he said.

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Paris warned farmers, however, to find out who will own and control integrated systems. The farmer, he said, will have to decide whether he, in cooperation with other farmers, will own the system or just become a worker in it.

Speaking further on the subject of farm control, Kenneth Probasco, executive vice president of the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., said that whoever controls the capital will control modern agriculture.

Probasco named three groups who could possibly control agriculture: (1) nonfarmer-owned, farm-related businesses; feed companies, chain stores, packing companies, etc.; (2) farmer-owned, farm-related businesses, cooperatives, etc.; or (3) the government.

Probasco expressed the hope that, for the good of the farmer, as well as other people, "we are smart enough to steer control of agriculture toward the middle group, the farmer-owned, farm-related businesses."

Another outstanding conference feature was more than 20 sectional meetings on such timely and vital subjects as federal milk marketing orders and grain, livestock, poultry and egg marketing.

At a dairy marketing session, three dairy leaders urged revisions in the government dairy program. Walter Winn, president, Pure Milk Association, Chicago, criticized present price differences between the midwest and other portions of the nation.

Pointing to the national milk price range of $2.60 to $7.20 per hundredweight, and to the fact that Chicago area producers receive around $3.40 per hundredweight for their blended milk, Winn suggested that some control may be necessary.

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The livestock session was highlighted by a speech by C. G. Randell, chief of the livestock and wool branch of the Farmer Cooperative Service. Randell said the biggest decision facing the small producer today is whether to continue his present operation, on as efficient a basis as possible, or whether to expand.

Randell urged livestock men to expand through an integrated or "across-the-board" program. He said it would be possible for the hog producer to share in a margin of four or five dollars per hog if he belonged to a cooperative livestock-selling agency that procured livestock for a meat plant and then moved the meat through retail channels to the consumer.

More than 1,200 young people and their professional workers and leaders from 39 states and 10 countries played an active role in the youth section of the conference. Each young person was assigned to a special discussion section. More than 500 delegates took part in the program, discussing such subjects as "Going Into Business in America" and "What Cooperatives Mean to Me and My Community." Marie Topel, Blackwater, Mo., and Norman Brown, Temperance, Mich., were co-chairmen of the youth program.

On Tuesday the 1,000 youth delegates visited 30 nearby farms selected to show typical livestock and grain operations where young people are participating actively in the farm operation. Some of these farms were operated by young tenants. Others were successful father-son partnerships. A local tour leader assisted in answering questions and explaining the farm operations.

AIC officers and trustees elected for the coming year were Skuli Rutford, director, agricultural extension service, University of

Minnesota, chairman of the board; vice-chairmen, George B. Blair, general manager of the American Rice Growers Co-op Association, Lake Charles, La.; and Harvey A. Lynn, president, Sunkist Growers, Los Angeles, Calif. Blair is also president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

J. K. Stern, Washington, D. C., was re-elected president, K. N. Probasco, vice-president of the Farm Bureau Co-op Association, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, was renamed secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Mable L. Robinson, Washington, D. C., was renamed assistant secretary-treasurer.

In addition to the officers, newly elected members of the board are Dr. G. W. Hedlund, head, agricultural economics department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; John Eidam, president, Omaha Bank of Cooperatives, Omaha, Nebr.; E. H. Fallon, general manager, Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Forest Dodge, Vermont Cooperative Council, Inc., Barre, Vt.; Clyde Ellis, general manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington, D. C.; and Howard Gordon, general manager, Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Elected to fill unexpired terms were Franklin C. Nixon, master, New Jersey State Grange, replacing Herbert W. Voorhees; and M. A. Randle, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives (AAL), Jackson, Miss., replacing A. E. Beall.

Re-elected to the board were C. H. Becker, general manager, Illinois Farm Supply Co., Chicago; Harry J. Beernink, general manager, Washington Co-operative Farmers Association, Seattle, Wash.; George B. Blair, general manager, American Rice Growers Co-operative Association,

Lake Charles, La.; D. W. Brooks, general manager, The Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Essley, president, Southwest Cooperative Wholesale, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Glenn S. Fox, assistant general manager, Membership and Research, Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo.; F. V. Heinkel, president, Missouri Farmers Association, Inc., Columbia, Mo.; U. S. Kreider, president, National Farmers Equity, Greenville, Ill.; Herschel D. Newsom, master, The National Grange, Washington 6, D. C.; A. J. Smaby, general manager, Midland Cooperatives, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary, Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperative, Madison, Wis.; Russell S. Waltz, president, Consolidated Dairy Products Company, Seattle 99, Wash.; Frank Welch, dean, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; G. Burton Wood, head, department of agricultural economics, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Next year the 32nd annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held at the University of California, Berkeley, August 7-10.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Management Tour September 9 in Effingham County

URBANA--The Maurice Walk and Alphonse Mette farms near Sigel in Effingham county have been selected for the annual Illinois Farm Management Tour on September 9, according to D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist. The public is invited to attend.

Tours of the Walk farm, located one mile north and one mile west of Sigel, will begin between 9:00 and 10:30 a.m. Here visitors will see an example of good farming and good living. Wilken reports that Walk is operating this 320-acre cattle-hog farm efficiently by handling 275 feeder cattle and 80 litters of hogs a year with family and exchange labor.

In the afternoon visitors will proceed to the Mette farm, where they can see how to get more income without more acres. Wilken reports that this very efficient 100-acre farm with 66 tillable acres, 25 dairy cows and 600 laying hens will match the net earnings of a typical 240-acre central Illinois hog farm.

Both farms have produced average corn yields of over 80 bushels since 1956. However, the tour committee is not guaranteeing

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high yields for 1959 because of possible drouth conditions. Compared with similar farms in the area, these two farm operators have produced twice the value of product per acre with only a 50 percent increase in costs.

A box lunch will be served at noon. Reservations must be sent to R. B. Schwart, 450 Mumford Hall, Urbana. The tour is sponsored by the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Association in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Illinois.

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8/17/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Anaplasmosis Expected to Be Heavy in 1959

DIXON SPRINGS--Half of a cattle herd was sick and nearly one-third of the cattle died when anaplasmosis recently broke out in southern Illinois. Reports of similar outbreaks are becoming common.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, University of Illinois veterinarian at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, says conditions indicate that anaplasmosis may show a marked increase this year. Since livestock operators encountered more of this disease than usual during the summer and fall of 1958, there are probably more carrier animals in Illinois herds this year.

These carrier animals are a continual source of "seeded" infection in the herds of which they are a part. Flies, ticks and mosquitoes, the primary spreaders of this disease, have a better opportunity to infect healthy animals when there are carrier animals in the same herd.

To spread anaplasmosis there must be a transfer of the infective material from the carrier to the healthy, susceptible animal. This disease cannot spread simply by contact between animals. It must be transferred with infected blood by insects or mechanical means.

A blood test has been developed that indicates whether or not an animal is a carrier. In areas where there is little anaplasmosis, animals that are found to be carriers should be promptly sold for slaughter.

To reduce the spread of infection, repellent sprays and insecticides should be used to lower the number and activity of insects. Instruments used in dehorning, castration and ear notching should be washed and disinfected following each use.

Most veterinarians now use certain antibiotics to treat anaplasmosis. Additional treatment to build up the animal's strength may consist of blood transfusions and injections of saline and dextrose solutions.

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8/17/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Slobber" Hay New Problem For Illinois Dairymen

URBANA--Dairymen who feed second cuttings of red clover and alfalfa hay or silage this winter should watch for signs of excessive salivation, or slobbering, in their herds, according to John Byers, University of Illinois dairy scientist.

Last winter dairymen from ten Illinois counties reported that cows in their herds began slobbering excessively within 1 1/2 to 24 hours after eating second cuttings of clover and alfalfa hay or silage. A few beef herd owners and one sheep producer also reported the problem.

In all cases the animals ate one to three feedings of the "slobber" forage, salivated excessively and then refused to eat any more. Many dairymen said it was not uncommon to find 1 to 1 1/2 inches of saliva in mangers after cows ate the forage.

U. of I. dairy scientists are working to find what causes the condition. Although they have found no positive answer, research indicates dairymen can prevent total loss of affected hay by mixing second forage cuttings with first or third cuttings at a ratio of one-third "slobber" hay to two-thirds regular hay. Young calves and dry cows not eating much grain or silage will probably eat sufficient quantities if dairymen add molasses to the hay.

First reports of trouble with second-cutting leguminous hay, silage and pasture reached the U. of I. dairy science department in 1947. A number of dairymen reported the problem in 1948. Researchers

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worked to find the cause, but discontinued the study because they were not able to reproduce the condition at the University dairy farm.

Few reports concerning the problem reached the U. of I. during the next few years. Last winter, however, farmers from Livingston county in the north to Pope and Johnson counties in the south again reported the condition. Many dairymen had to buy replacement forages because cows wouldn't eat the "slobber" hay.

Dairy scientists collected samples of affected hay and silage from many of these farms, were able to reproduce the condition in Urbana and are again working to find what causes the trouble. Present research suggests that the problem is connected in some way with the mineral composition of the hay.

HDN:mfb
8/17/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

CROP PROSPECTS 3 PERCENT SHORT OF 1958 RECORD

URBANA, ILLINOIS AUG. 19, 1959

The USDA crop report released August 11 indicated that total 1959 crop production would fall about 3 percent short of the all-time high record set last year.

Total production of the four feed grains (corn, oats, sorghum grain and barley) is figured at nearly 1 percent more than in 1958, but the production of hay and forage is around 11 percent less than last year. Pasture conditions deteriorated in July but were about average on August 1, though 12 percent poorer than the year before.

Severe to extreme drouth was reported in the Dakotas and adjoining areas and in parts of the southern half of the Corn Belt, the northeast and the Mountain and Pacific Coast states. Last-minute rains saved many crops in the southeast.

CORN. July drouth in parts of the Corn Belt cut the expected corn crop by nearly 100 million bushels. But USDA estimators still figured the national crop at 4,173 million bushels, 10 percent more than last year. The drouth hurt the crop in the principal cash corn areas--including central and eastern Illinois.

WHEAT. Drouth in the Dakotas cut wheat prospects in July. Conditions point to a total production of 1,119 million bushels of wheat. While there is enough hard red winter wheat to last for two years, there is no surplus of soft red winter wheat. Prices of soft wheat have the best chance to rise enough to pay storage costs plus a profit.

SOYBEANS. The 1959 crop looks good despite the drouth in the heart of the soybean belt. Actual yields from the combine may be disappointing. The crop was estimated officially at 531 million bushels compared with 574 million in 1958. But the carryover of old beans on October 1

(Continued)

will be about 50 million bushels in place of the 21 million carried over last October 1. Most of the beans now in sight, old and new, seem likely to be used or exported before the 1960 crop is available.

MILK PRODUCTION. Production of milk in July totaled 11,224 million pounds, 2 percent less than the year before and 1 percent less than the 10-year 1948-57 average for the month. The reduction in numbers of dairy cows is more than offsetting the increasing production per cow. When prices of beef cattle decline, numbers of milk cows will not shrink so fast.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Morrow Plots Oat Yields Range from 24 to 94 Bushels

URBANA--Soil treatment made a big difference in oat yields on the world-famous Morrow Plots at the University of Illinois this year. Agronomist A. L. Lang reports that yields ranged from 24 to 94 bushels an acre.

The low yield occurred on a plot where no soil treatments had been added since the plots were started in 1876. The high yield was made on a plot that had received a manure-lime-phosphate treatment since 1904.

In a plot that had received no soil treatment before 1955 and had received lime, nitrogen, superphosphate and potassium since then, the yield was 80 bushels. Lang explains that part of the lower yield on plots receiving nitrogen fertilizer was due to the considerable amount of lodging that took place.

All of the oats on the Morrow plots this year was grown in the area following the corn-oats-clover rotation. The section following a corn-oats rotation is in corn.

The Morrow plots, located near the center of the University campus, are the oldest continuous soil experiment plots in America.

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HDG:mfb
8/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H Club Girls Awarded Chicago Tour

URBANA--Thirty 4-H Club girls from 26 Illinois counties will visit Chicago August 30 and 31 to attend the seventh annual Five-Year Room Plan Achievement Tour.

All of the girls have completed the Five-Year Room Plan Project as part of their 4-H Club work. They were selected to make the trip because of the quality of their work and their outstanding accomplishments. More than seven hundred members were enrolled in the project.

On Sunday afternoon the members will visit the Art Institue, where they will have an opportunity to study the famous American and European Thorne Rooms. Also, they will hear a gallery talk on the Pan American Exhibit, which includes paintings by modern artists from Canada, Mexico and Central and South America.

Monday's tour will take them to the Merchandise Mart. Arrangements have been made for them to visit spaces usually open only to buyers. They will see furniture, floor coverings, wall treatments, lamps and other accessories. Persons in charge of each space will talk with the group.

The trip is sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Miss Virginia Seidel, home furnishings specialist, and Mrs. Anita Smith, administrative assistant, University of Illinois home economics extension faculty, planned the program for the tour. They will accompany the girls during their two days in Chicago. The group will stay at the Conrad-Hilton Hotel.

(Note to Editor: Attached is a list of the names and home towns of the girls attending the tour. For additional information about the ones in your area, please contact the girl or the county home adviser.)

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JEH:mfb
8/20/59
NO

Illinois 4-H Club Girls Attending the Five-Year Room Plan Tour

County	Name	Address
Bond	Ruth Sockett	Pocahontas
Carroll	Charlene Flack	Shannon
Clinton	Deanna Bloemekee	Breese
	Beverly Veteto	Waynesville
DuPage	Mary Ann Meyers	6121 Rt. 53 Downers Grove
Franklin	Brenda Fisher	R. R. 1 Macedonia
Henry	Susan McWhinney	Orion
Jackson	Audrey Burkhardt	Ava
Kane	Patricia Long	R. R. 3, Box 152 Elgin
Knox	Carol Ostrom	Williamsfield
Lake	Sharon Lee Vondracek	309 Lake View Drive Mundelein
Lawrence	Sherry Sue Fry	1508 16th Street Lawrenceville
Livingston	Karen Gay Quigley	310 Elmwood Pontiac
Logan	Anita Culman	Lincoln
McDonough	Nancy Rae Vogler	Sciota
Montgomery	Sandra Sue Redfern	R. R. 2 Raymond
Perry	Veneta Thompson	Cutler
Piatt	Susan Kay Miller	R. R. 1 Cisco
Pike	Vera Dean	Baylis
St. Clair	Jenelle Helms	R. R. 1 Belleville
	Frances Knewitz	R. R. 1 New Athens

Sangamon	Nancy Lemasters	Buffalo Hart
Stark	Deanna Kay Meaker	R. R. 1 Toulon
Tazewell	Jean Oehler	Armington
	Barabara Strunk	R. R. 1 Morton
	Nancy Kay Mason	Armington
Union	Mary Jane Wiggs	701 E. Heacock Jonesboro
Wayne	Norma Jane Tullis	R. R. 3 Fairfield
Will	Donna Rae Meyer	Manhattan
Woodford	Glenna Jean Blumnier	Eureka

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Fly Pestering Cattle in Illinois

URBANA--A new fly, called the "face fly," is pestering both dairy and beef cattle for the first time in Illinois this summer.

Face flies are persistent and greatly annoy cattle, even though they do not suck blood, observes Steve Moore, extension entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Animals infested with face flies bunch up, twitch their ears and shake and rub their heads. Often the animals' eyes will water excessively. It is suspected that these flies may spread pinkeye. In addition, they cause a reduction in milk and butterfat production.

Moore says that the face fly was first reported on the North American continent in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1952. It came originally from Europe or Asia. Although the flies haven't been positively identified in southern Illinois, they are present in the northern two-thirds of the state.

So far, little is known about how to control these flies. But Moore believes that any attempt at controlling them should include both on-animal and off-animal treatment.

Here are several suggestions which Moore says might give cattle some relief.

Off-animal treatment: Spray around barns, sheds, board fences, shade trees and other places where flies alight. Apply to the point of run-off, using 1.0 percent diazinon, 2.0 percent DDT or 1.0 percent toxaphene spray.

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Fly Maggots Lurking in Milkcans

TORONTO—A new fly, called the "Lime fly," is causing some anxiety and hard ruddle for the dairy farmers in Ontario this summer.

Lime flies are peculiarly not unlike fruit fly maggots, and they do not grow alone, thriving lime flies, maggots growing with the University of Illinois colleges in Bloomington and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Actually infected with lime flies first found on, which fruit juice and rub their bodies. Lime fly maggots' eyes are all active-ly. It is suspected that lime flies may spread typhoid. In fact, they cause a reaction to milk and infectious infection.

There was that the lime fly was first recorded in the Southern continent in have double cheese, in July. It may originally have come in bait. Although the dairy farmers have positively identified in southern Illinois, they are remove in the northern one of the plant.

So far, little is known about lime fly in central lime fly. Many believe that any attempt at investigation lime cheese plants in-dairy and off-farmer farmers.

Here are several suggestions which lime edge might give in lime fly.

Off-farmer farmers. Keep dairy cows, barns clean, fruit juice and lime plants away. Lime fly is an of an-oil, under 1.5 pounds Bordeaux, 1.5 pounds lime to 1.5 and lemonade spray.

—END—

Beef cattle treatment: Apply either 1.0 percent DDT or 0.5 percent toxaphene spray, using 1 to 2 quarts per animal. Be sure to get complete coverage of the head. Do not market animals treated with DDT within four months after treatment; for toxaphene, wait 28 days before marketing.

Dairy cattle treatment: For dry stock that will not freshen for four months, follow suggestions given for beef cattle. For milking cattle, apply 6 to 8 ounces of a 2.0 percent Tabatrex repellent spray to the head. Repeat treatments every few days.

A 0.5 percent Tabatrex ready-to-use oil solution is also available. Apply it at the rate of 1 or 2 ounces per animal. If other biting flies are a problem, treat the entire animal. Another repellent material, R-326, should give similar protection.

As a general rule, standard stock sprays have not proved effective against face flies.

Moore emphasizes that these treatments are only suggestions.

For more information about these flies, contact your county farm adviser, or write to Moore at 280 Natural Resources Building, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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PAC:mfb
8/19/59

Beef cattle treatment: Apply either 1.0 percent DDT or 0.5 [illegible] Insecticide spray, using 1 to 2 quarts per animal. Be sure to complete coverage of the head. Do not market animals treated with within four months after treatment for insecticide, unit is days [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Pure cattle treatment: For dry stock that will not freshen [illegible] four months, failed [illegible] plans for beef cattle. For milk cattle, apply 4 to 6 ounces of a 3.0 percent Tabatrax repellent [illegible] to the head. Repeat treatments every few days.

A 0.5 percent Tabatrax ready-to-use oil solution is also [illegible]. Apply it at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per animal. If other [illegible] flies are a problem, treat the entire animal. Another repellent [illegible], [illegible], should give similar protection.

As a general rule, standard stock sprays have not proved [illegible] against fore flies.

Some regulations that these treatments are only [illegible].

For more information about these flies, contact your county [illegible] advisor, or write to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], University of Illinois, Urbana.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Practical Research Findings to Highlight Cattle Feeders Day

URBANA--New research results that will help cattle feeders do a better and more efficient job of feeding will spotlight the annual University of Illinois Cattle Feeders Day program Friday, September 4.

A. L. Neumann, head of the U. of I. beef division, says that most of the morning and afternoon programs will be devoted to these reports. Several of the topics are effects of high moisture content of corn at harvest time on feeding value; making profits from high-energy silages; effects of frequency of feeding on cattle gains; comparison between wafers, pellets and long hay for feeder cattle; and the beef cattle outlook for 1959-60.

In addition, Irvin R. Rinehart will discuss the kind of beef that today's homemaker wants. Rinehart directs meat operations for the Godfrey Food Service, Inc., Milwaukee.

At 9:00 a.m., the morning program begins with tours of the University beef cattle farm. Don McMahan, herdsman, will show visitors the purebred herd, several lots of steers on feeding trials and automatic feeding facilities under construction.

The program will then shift to the University Auditorium at 11:00 for the formal presentations.

Lunch will be served during the noon hour in the stock pavilion.

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

In a feeding test last winter at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, hay wafers proved to be superior to baled hay for putting gains on heifer calves. It took fewer pounds of wafered hay than of baled hay to make a pound of gain, and with the wafers less hay was wasted in the feedlot.

Wafers Have Advantages

As encouraging as the feeding test was, a bigger advantage for wafers over bales seems apparent. The disc-shaped, four-inch, closely packed wafer requires only one-third as much storage space as baled hay. It also costs less to truck and move and is easily adaptable to machine handling and elevating. And it is a cinch to grind preparatory to pelleting. In short, easier handling is the big advantage of the wafer over bales.

But hay wafers also have some disadvantages. First, more power is required to make a wafer than a bale. About 10 times as much pressure is needed to form the wafer as to kick out the bale. Second, moisture is a more critical problem. The hay can quickly change from being too wet to too dry to make a good wafer.

Progress This Year

In spite of the shortcomings of the wafering machine, this last week we realized that a practical machine is closer to being marketed than we had previously thought. This realization came after we had watched an experimental machine hammer its way through several miles of alfalfa windrows here on the Station. This was the same machine that operated here last year, but so very much improved. And we believe that we can expect to see even further improvement in the next year.

-more-

Forestry

About 50 boys from the Farm Boys' Forestry Camp at West Frankfort visited the Station recently. Bob Nelson, extension Forester and Bob Gilmore, forestry researcher, pointed out the type of land that is best suited for forestry--best suited from the land use standpoint--and showed invigorously growing pine plantations the returns that might be expected from land otherwise earning little or nothing. The boys were taken to Lake Glendale for lunch and a swim. There they were able to see how clear and free of silt a lake can be in a watershed area covered with pines, hardwoods and grass.

Timber management which improves hardwood stands was demonstrated; and, though tree planting is out of season, Nelson, Gilmore, and the Forestry crew demonstrated planting both by hand and by machine. Bob Nelson explained that about 1,000 trees may be planted by machine in a day, but only 500 by hand. Farm boys have a chance to learn much at the forestry camps.

Horses

From the Urbana campus we recently received four more quarter-horse mares and their colts, bringing our quarter-horse population to 10 mares and 8 colts. Raymond Enyart, chief horse breaker and trainer, will soon have horses ready for any of us to use. And, believe me, that will be a real accomplishment!

HAC:cm
8/20/59

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

AGRICULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR FOR ILLINOIS

September - October, 1959

September 2	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Fayette County, Brownstown, 10:00 a.m.
September 3	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Jasper County, Newton, 1:30 p.m.
September 3	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Logan County, Hartsburg, 1:30 p.m.
September 4	Cattle Feeders Day. University of Illinois, Urbana.
September 4	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Cumberland County, Toledo, 1:30 p.m.
September 4	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Will County, Joliet-Elwood, 10:00 a.m.
September 9	Illinois Farm Management Tour. Maurice Walk and Alphonse Mette farms, Effingham County. Tours begin at Walk farm, one mile north and one mile west of Sigel, 9:00-10:30 a.m.
September 9	Production-Tested Boar Sale. LaMoille Swine Testing Station, Evening.
September 9	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Henderson County, Oquawka.
September 9-10	4-H Steer Marketing Day. National Stockyards, Illinois.
September 10	Feeder Pig Sale. Benton.
September 10	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Hancock County, Carthage.
September 10	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Western Illinois Swine Testing Station, 4-H Club Grounds, Macomb, 8:00 p.m.
September 10	Agronomy Field Day. Cooperative Agronomy Research Center, Carbondale.
September 11	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Adams County, Clayton, 1:30 p.m.
September 11	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Kaskaskia Swine Testing Station, Vandalia, 7:30 p.m.
September 12	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Southwestern Swine Testing Station, Mascoutah, Evening.

September 12	Production-Tested Boar Sale. Clark County Swine Testing Station, Martinsville, Evening.
September 15	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. DeKalb County, DeKalb, 1:00 p.m.
September 15-18	National Barrow Show. Austin, Minnesota.
September 16	Annual Field Day, Illinois Seed Producers' Association. University of Illinois, Urbana.
September 17	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Henry County, Kewanee, 1:30 p.m.
September 17	Illinois State Turkey Growers' Association Annual Fall Meeting. To be held at the Clarence Zeimer farm, Elmwood, 10:00 a.m. Lunch will be served.
September 17	Tri-State 4-H Steer Show and Sale. Evansville, Indiana.
September 18	Agronomy Experiment Station Field Day. Mercer County, Aledo, 1:30 p.m.
September 19	Tri-State Feeder Cattle Sale. Evansville, Indiana.
September 22	Jackson County Area Feeder Cattle Sale. Murphysboro, Illinois.
September 25	Illinois-Indiana Feeder Cattle Sale. Vincennes, Indiana.
October 1	Egyptian Livestock Association Feeder Cattle Sale. Robbs, Illinois.
October 9	Illinois State Corn-Picking Contest. Ed Brown Farm, Highway 173 and Belvidere Road, Rockford. (Rain date is October 10).
October 15	Seed and Soil Clinic. Champaign-Urbana.
October 15-16	Fortieth Annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians. University of Illinois, Urbana.
October 19-20	National Beef Conference. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.
October 20	Seed and Soil Clinic. Springfield.
October 21	Seed and Soil Clinic. Effingham.
October 22	Seed and Soil Clinic. Benton.
October 28	Jackson County Area Feeder Pig Sale. Murphysboro, Illinois.
October 30	Sheep Day. University of Illinois, Urbana.

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PAC:cm
8/20/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1959

Parity Basis For Farm Price Support Outmoded

ITHACA, NEW YORK--Two University of Illinois agricultural economists today stated that the parity basis for farm price support or as a farm welfare standard is outmoded.

H. G. Halcrow and T. A. Hieronymus pointed out that during the past six years parity has played little role in price support programs. To the extent that parity has guided policy, it has not provided a meaningful standard, they said.

The economists illustrated that, when yield is multiplied by prices, the income from feed grain and most livestock is above parity. They cited corn as an example. Average yields are now more than double those of 30 years ago. When income is considered, they believe that corn is now more than 100 percent parity.

Halcrow and Hieronymus advocated an income standard or national averages as a logical goal of support policy. Support prices should be calculated by considering both yield and price.

The economists branded allotments and quotas as contributing more to increasing costs of production than to the curtailment of total

-more-

farm output. They cited the great increase in 15-acre wheat patches in the corn belt as evidence of their statement.

The lowering of feed grain price support during the past six years was considered a necessary adjustment to market prices. This move was credited as moving the feed and livestock economy toward a competitive market, encouraging production efficiency and expanding the market for agricultural products.

Halcrow and Hieronymus believe that feed grain production and use will be in balance and that part of the surplus inventories can be used up if feed grain supports are held at their 1959 levels.

HDG:mfb
8/24/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Study Reveals Poor Tractor Maintenance on Central Illinois Farms

URBANA--Cleaning crankcase breathers and air cleaners, keeping correct tire pressure and changing crankcase oil are some of the tractor maintenance chores most often neglected on Illinois farms, according to J. A. Weber, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

Weber cites a U. of I. study in which 60 tractors were inspected for good or poor maintenance practices. The study indicated that many central Illinois farmers do not take proper care of their tractors. Other common examples of poor maintenance were low battery liquid levels, pitted ignition points, excessive engine speed and improper valve adjustment.

The fact that an operator knew about a certain recommendation did not necessarily mean that he was following it. Many recommendations were neglected because the operator felt that they were unnecessary, time-consuming, messy or expensive.

Weber says several studies have shown the importance of keeping tractors in good repair. In one study U. of I. agricultural engineers tested 18 tractors "as found" and again after simple repair and adjustment. They reported an average increase of 16 percent in maximum power and 19 percent in efficiency as a result of performing maintenance chores.

Following present manual recommendations to the letter requires about 60 hours a year, or 10 percent of the tractor's operating time.

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HDN:mfb
8/24/59

THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Since about mid-August, complete pasture seedings have been made on the Station. Grasses, alfalfa, red clover and Ladino clover are all going in on land taken out of old pasture sod. Soon corn will be coming off for silage, and at least until mid-September we may safely seed the complete mixture in these areas.

Earlier Pasture

Seeding both grasses and legumes in the fall has not been too general a practice in the past. Usually grasses were fall-seeded with a nurse crop and the legumes were broadcast in February and March. Some complete fall seedings have, however, been made with very satisfactory results. When seeded early enough, the pasture will make enough growth to live through the winter and provide excellent cover against erosion. Fall seeding has the added advantage of furnishing grazing at least two months earlier than the spring-broadcast seeding of legumes.

Mixture This Fall

A typical mixture that is already seeded is seven pounds of orchardgrass, eight pounds of alfalfa, four pounds of red clover and one pound of Ladino clover. Next February or March we will add a broadcast seeding of seven pounds of lespedeza. We may or may not include a winter cereal crop with this early fall seeding. In fields where erosion danger may be high, we will use the nurse crop; or, if the seedings are late, we will add the nurse crop as protection against erosion. But, when seeding early, for a small grain we will choose winter oats or barley, as neither is damaged by Hessian fly.

Change in Rotation Plan

This fall marks a change in the plan for our sheep demonstration pastures. The old plan was a six-year rotation as follows: winter oats, two years

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of fescue, winter oats and two years of clover pasture. This rotation, which was used on 12 ten-acre fields near the sheep barn, was supposed to provide year-round feed and pasture for about 250 ewes. But it had some shortcomings. We usually had too much fescue pasture and not enough clover for both pasture and hay. It was hard to get rid of the fescue in the years when we changed to clover mixtures. Infestations of weedy grasses became a problem in producing quality clover pasture.

Here is the change: We will leave two fields, or 20 acres, in permanent fescue for fall and winter grazing. On the other ten fields, or 100 acres, we will use the following rotation: corn, small grain, and three years of orchardgrass and legumes for pasture and hay. By following this rotation, we will be able to clean up the weeds with one clean-tilled crop and will have more summer pasture than when we had one-third of the area in fescue.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

Even if we could say it, think of all the time we would waste asking the clerk for it if we couldn't shorten the word by asking for D.D.T.

HAC:jb
8/26/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Will Discuss The Kind of Beef That Consumers Want

URBANA--"The kind of beef that today's homemeker wants for her family."

That's the subject which Irvin R. Rinehart will discuss at the annual University of Illinois Cattle Feeders Day September 4.

Rinehart will give cattle feeders an insight into the type and kind of beef they should produce to meet the homemaker's demands. In turn, he will point out the type of beef that will give consumers the most value for their money.

Rinehart is director of the meats division of the Godfrey Wholesale Food Service in Milwaukee. As director he supervises all meat buying and packing for the Sentry and I.G.A. food stores that the Godfrey Company services.

The Cattle Feeders Day program begins at 9:00 a.m. with tours of the University beef cattle farm. Visitors can see automatic feeding facilities under construction, the purebred herd, steers being fitted for the International Livestock Exposition and several lots of steers on feeding trials.

At 11:00 activities will shift to the University Auditorium for presentation of several research reports. U. of I. animal scientists will present reports that will cover new findings in beef cattle feeding. In addition, L. H. Simerl, College of Agriculture outlook specialist, will outline beef cattle prospects for 1959-60.

During the noon hour lunch will be served in the stock pavilion.

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PAC:mfb
8/27/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Electric Heating Is Safe, Clean, Silent--Costs More

URBANA--Electric heating is clean, safe and silent. But, if the heating unit is not properly installed or the home lacks good insulation, these advantages are sometimes offset by high heating bills, according to Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois.

Andrew says a knowledge of transformer capacity and electric rates can help to reduce the cost of installing and using an electric heating unit. Therefore, home owners should ask their contractor and power supplier to help plan the installation.

Also, electric heating costs will be reasonable only when the house is well insulated. Andrew says a good rule is to use 6 inches of the best insulation in the ceiling, 4 inches in the side walls and 2 inches in the floor.

Location in the state is another electric heating cost that Illinois home owners will want to consider. Heating costs will naturally be lower in the southern part of the state than in northern areas.

Heating-season power costs in the St. Louis and Quincy areas average about 12 to 15 cents a square foot. This means that it would cost about $150 a season for a typical three-bedroom home with 1,000 feet of floor space. Normally these costs will run 60 to 70 percent higher in the Chicago area because of the colder weather and longer heating season.

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HDN:mfb
8/26/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR P.M. RELEASE SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

Retail Food Stores Do Not Want Overfed Cattle

URBANA--Retail food stores generally do not want and cannot afford overfat cattle. The retail cuts from such cattle contain too much fat, and thus the percentage of salable meat is reduced.

Overfat cattle force retailers to increase their prices, declared Irvin R. Rinehart today at the University of Illinois Cattle Feeders Day. Rinehart directs meat buying and selling for the Godfrey Food Service, Inc., Milwaukee, which services I.G.A. and Sentry food stores in that area.

Rinehart's talk outlined to beef producers the type of beef today's consumer wants. He explained how retail food stores must select beef that will meet the consumer's demands and will also return a profit.

He said that retail prices on overfat high choice or low prime cattle must be raised in order to get the same return that less fat cattle bring. Therefore retailers usually turn down cattle that carry too much external and internal fat. Actual consumer tests show that homemakers shy away from beef displaying too much fat, even though it has the best taste.

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Size or weight of beef carcasses plays an important role, Rinehart continued. Large carcasses yield large-sized cuts that require a higher price per pound. Size often slows up sales of the more expensive cuts, such as steaks and roasts, because homemakers will not pay the price. Rinehart believes that 500- to 600-pound carcasses that provide medium-priced cuts are the best sellers.

Retailers also prefer beef that yields pink-colored lean meat. Beef that has a bluish or grayish cast is not so desirable, because homemakers may think it is not fresh.

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PAC:mfb
8/31/59

FOR P.M. RELEASE SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

High-Moisture Corn Test Reported at Cattle Feeders Day

URBANA--Corn with a moisture level of 25 or 30 percent was equal to, but not better than, No. 2 corn in feeding value in recent University of Illinois tests.

This report was one of several presented today at the annual U. of I. Cattle Feeders Day. The program began this morning with tours of the beef cattle farms. This afternoon the audience listened to research reports and other talks.

In reporting the high-moisture corn test, George E. Mitchell added that corn with 35 percent moisture produced lower and less efficient gains than dry corn. Mitchell is a U. of I. animal science researcher.

In the trial, four lots of heifers were full-fed a ration of test corn plus hay and soybean meal. The results: three lots of heifers that received corn with 15, 24 and 29 percent moisture made approximately the same gains of 1.9 pounds a day. Heifers receiving corn with 35 percent moisture averaged 1.51 pounds of gain a day.

The average feed required per hundred pounds of gain for heifers in the first three lots was 1,045 pounds. Costs averaged about $19.85 per hundred pounds of gain. Heifers receiving the 35 percent corn, however, required 1,194 pounds of feed. This cost $22.58 per hundred pounds of gain.

Mitchell added that the 35 percent corn had a musty odor and an off-color and varied from firm kernels to fine meal.

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PAC:mfb
8/31/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Dairy Record Program Planned For Purebred Breeders

URBANA--Dairy Herd Improvement Registry, a new dairy record program designed to lower production testing costs and give dairymen more detailed and accurate records, will soon be available to purebred breeders.

Records from the new plan, which will eliminate duplication now existing for herds enrolled in both DHIA and HIR programs, will be accepted by breed associations as official records for publication in their breed magazines, according to Ralph Johnson, extension dairy scientist at the University of Illinois.

DHIR is designed specifically for registered dairy cattle breeders who have Dairy Herd Improvement Association records calculated electronically in the new central processing system.

Here's how the plan works: The DHIA supervisor records production data for all registered cows and sends it to the University dairy science extension office. Extension dairy scientists edit and check the data and send it on to the computing center.

At the center, highly complex, high-speed electronic data-processing machines easily digest the complicated information. Soon breed associations receive a special report of the first 305 days or less of lactation for each cow and another report of the complete lactation for cows milking more than 305 days.

Johnson expects many registered herd owners to use the new DHIR program, since it offers all DHIA benefits plush the advantages of official breed testing programs.

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HDN:mfb
8/31/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dogs Donate Blood for Veterinary Research

URBANA--Eleven young English setters, nine of them from the same litter, will act as blood donors for a research project at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. These dogs are a gift to the college from the Ralston Purina Company.

Dr. R. E. Olsen, leader of the project, says this study is attempting to establish blood values for healthy dogs exercised under controlled conditions that simulate hunting conditions. The dogs will give small amounts of blood at different intervals during the next three months.

The reactions of these healthy dogs will be compared with the reactions of dogs known to have hookworm, a type of blood-sucking internal parasite. The differences in the records of the two groups of dogs will show the extent to which a worm infestation will hinder a dog's performance.

The blood is studied because it is one of the most sensitive indicators of general health and condition. It is so sensitive that it will even react to normal barometric pressure changes and to the time of day.

Information gained from this study will be of value to veterinarians and dog owners throughout Illinois in maintaining a healthy dog population.

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WDR:mfb
8/31/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLNOIS
SEPTEMBER 2, 1959

FARMER'S SHARE OF CONSUMER'S DOLLAR

We are often asked about "the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar." Since there is so much misunderstanding about this subject, we will give some basic facts about it.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes widely quoted--and misquoted and misused--figures on (1) the amount the consumer spends for food as a percentage of disposable income and (2) the farmer's share of the dollar the consumer spends for food.

During most of the past year or so, consumers have spent about 21 percent of their total disposable incomes for food. Disposable income means what's left after income taxes are paid.

This 21 percent is an over-all figure. It includes the richest and the poorest--the nation as a whole. It is not a "typical family" figure.

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, the typical working man's family spends 30 to 35 percent of its income for food.

The percentage of disposable income spent for food has held at around 22 percent for five years. This proportion is a little lower than that spent during the prewar years of 1935-39 (23 percent) and considerably lower than during the postwar inflation years of 1947-49 (25 to 26 percent).

Consumers spend a smaller share of their incomes for food now than they did before World War II but, more important, they get more and better food now than they did 20 years ago. The same kinds and amounts of foods that were purchased 20 years ago for 23 percent of disposable income would now take only 16 percent. As has been said many times, no other people in the world get so much for so little.

The farmer's share of the dollar the consumer spends for food has ranged around 40 percent during the past four years. For the past 12 months it has been very close to 39 percent.

(Continued)

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has shrunk from 52 percent in 1946 to the 39 percent of recent months. But 1946 was an abnormal year because of rapid inflation.

Perhaps there are no really "normal" years, but back in prewar 1935-39 the farmer's share of consumer's expenditures for food was 40 percent. Thus the farmer's share of the dollar spent for food is nearly the same as it was 20 years ago.

A longer comparison will also be of interest and may help us in guessing about future prospects. In 1915, before the United States became involved in World War I, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was 44 percent. Wartime inflation lifted his share to 51 percent in 1918. But by 1921 it had shrunk to 40 percent, and it varied between 40 and 42 percent during the 1920's. During 1932 and 1933, the worst years of the Great Depression, it shriveled to only 32 percent.

From these facts it appears that the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar will hold near or slightly below 40 percent until a major recession or strong inflation comes along.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

Cattle Sale Set for October 1

Getting ready for the cattle sale on Thursday, October 1, is one of the big orders of the day. By August 31, over 3,000 head of calves and yearlings had been consigned to the Egyptian Livestock Association's annual feeder cattle sale. Since 1950 this sale has enjoyed progressive growth, the previous high running around 2,500 head. To take care of the increased consignment this year, a new row of holding pens is being built.

Back in 1950 cattle growers in the Dixon Springs area--Pope-Hardin and Johnson counties--got together and decided to sell their feeder cattle cooperatively in well-sorted lots. That year consignments were made from surrounding counties to the tune of about 400 head. So the sale has grown tremendously in numbers and also in quality of animals offered. Cattle feeders can depend on getting healthy, farm-fresh cattle, without horns, free of stags and grading good or better.

Silage-Making Under Way

Corn on the Morse place, near Lake Glendale, is well into the dented stage, running about 30 percent dry matter. The silage-making crew started to work there about September 1, hauling to the trench silo at the sheep barns.

The trench at the sheep barns is concreted--both sidewalls and floor--and will hold about 400 tons. This sounds like a lot of silage, but the nearly 1,000 sheep will leave a gaping hole, if not a completely empty trench, come spring. As a general rule, silage-feeding will start about mid-December and continue until early April, about 100 to 120 days.

Chopped corn forage is being hauled from the field in trucks with dump beds. The trucks are backed to the edge of the trench and dumped. One man on a tractor works in the trench continuously while the silo is being filled.

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With the tractor scoop, the silo man spreads and then drives over the forage, continuously packing to expel all air that could cause spoilage. As the silo is filled--a section at a time--and rounded off, plastic is unrolled to cover and protect the surface from both air and rain.

Wintering Value

Corn from the Morse place will make about 10 tons of silage an acre. This is enough to furnish most of the winter feed for about 35 ewes. This acre of corn silage plus about 4 tons of legume hay and 1 1/2 tons of grain will do the job for a farm flock of about 35 ewes.

HAC:bb
9/2/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State Turkey Growers' Meeting in Elmwood

URBANA--Nearly 450 persons are expected to attend the annual fall meeting of the Illinois State Turkey Growers' Association near Elmwood, Thursday, September 17.

Site of the meeting will be the Clarence Zeimer farm, located two miles east of the junction of Routes 8 and 78. Zeimer raises and processes 27,000 turkeys annually on his 120-acre farm.

Visitors to "Turkey Day" can view the turkey flocks, the brooding setup, the dressing plant and many commercial exhibits. Zeimer reports that his dressing plant can process 400 turkeys a day and will soon be government-inspected.

Tours of the farm will begin at 10:00 a.m. At 1:30 p.m. the formal program begins with a welcoming address by Gerald Bonnett, president of the ISTGA. Speakers on the afternoon program and their subjects include D. D. Moyer, A. E. Staley Co., Decatur, "Cutting Production Costs"; L. A. Wilhelm, Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, "Where to From Here?"; and Frank A. Donnelly, Chicago, "Market Forecast, 1959-60."

S. F. Ridlen, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois, will moderate a panel discussion, "What We Want in a

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Packaged Turkey." Panel members will include Judith Telford, Kauffmann Turkey Farm, Waterman; Nyla Gorham, U. of I. home economics extension specialist; Sally Whelan, journalist with the Peoria Journal-Star; and Leah Tipton, home economist with the Central Illinois Light Company, Peoria.

During the noon hour, the Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Brimfield will serve a turkey dinner.

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PAC:mfb
9/3/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Blue Comb Usually Heavy in September

URBANA--A sudden drop in poultry feed consumption may be the first clue that blue comb is in the flock.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says this disease is prevalent in summer and fall, the largest number of cases occurring in August and September.

Blue comb is primarily a disease of five- to seven-month-old birds. It is most severe in chickens and turkeys of this age, although it has also been found in both younger and older birds.

In a typical outbreak, an apparently healthy flock shows a sudden drop in feed consumption, severe diarrhea, darkening of the head, comb or wattles, shriveling of the skin, loss of weight and a fever in the last stages. Egg production drops off and may not return to normal until the disease runs through a flock.

Dr. Alberts believes the poultry operator's best line of defense against blue comb is good sanitation. Other preventive practices include separation of birds of different ages, plenty of fresh water, good ventilation, shaded quarters and the least possible contact of the flock with outside sources of contamination.

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WDR:mfb
9/3/59

FOR RELEASE SEPTEMBER 9, 1959

High Yields, Efficient Livestock Make Good Living for Walk Family

SIGEL, ILL.--Twice as much return with only half again as much cost sums up the successful operation on the Maurice Walk farm here in Shelby county. Illinois Farm Management Tour visitors today saw how good farm management has paid off by providing a new farm home and good living for this farm family.

High yields resulting from a sound fertility program have produced a high crop income for Walk. His corn yields have averaged 85 bushels an acre since 1956, while corn on similar soils in the area has produced only 57 bushels in the same three-year period. His wheat yields have averaged 44 bushels compared with only 29 bushels on other nearby farms.

To get these good yields, Walk uses 175 pounds of 12-12-12 starter fertilizer on all his corn. He adds 40 pounds of actual nitrogen on first-year corn and 50 pounds on the second- and third-year corn crops. He also applies manure heavily on second- and third-year corn. He aims for 16,000 plants per acre by drilling one kernel every 9 1/2 inches in a 40-inch row.

Walk's hog program also attracted high interest among tour visitors. He follows a twice-a-year farrowing plan, with 40 litters in February, March and April and 40 more in August and September. The baby pigs come when he has time to take care of them, since his crop work is less demanding at these times. He has saved 8.9 pigs per litter compared with only 7.3 for the average farmer. His hog returns average 15 percent above those of similar farms.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Efficient Livestock Make Good Living for Walk Family

[illegible], Ill.--Twice as much return with only half again as [illegible] cost came by the successful operation on the Hearing Walk Farm [illegible] in Shelby county. Illinois Farm Management [illegible] visitors today [illegible] how good farm management has paid off by providing a new farm home [illegible] good living for this farm family.

High yields resulting from a sound fertility program have [illegible] a high crop income for Walk. Big corn yields have averaged [illegible] bushels an even since 1934, while corn on similar soils in the area [illegible] produced only 37 bushels in the same three-year period. The wheat [illegible] have averaged 40 bushels compared with only 37 bushels on other [illegible] farms.

To get these good yields, Walk uses 175 pounds of 15-15-15 [illegible] fertilizer on all his corn. He adds 60 pounds of actual nitro- [illegible] on first-year corn and 30 pounds on the second- and third-year corn [illegible]. He also applies manure heavily on second- and third-year corn [illegible] 16,000 plants per acre by drilling and harvest every 4 1/2 [illegible] as a 22-inch row.

Walk's hog program also attracted high interest among tour [illegible]. He follows a twice-a-year farrowing plan, with 40 litters in [illegible], March and April and 60 more in August and September. The [illegible] pigs come when he has time to take care of them, even his crop [illegible] in late Spreading at these times. He has saved 8.9 pigs per [illegible] compared with only 7.3 for the average farmer. His hog returns [illegible] 15 percent above those of similar farms.

-[illegible]-

Walk uses movable double farrowing houses that were built 15 years ago. Each house has an electric cord under the roof. When the houses are lined up, these cords can be connected to provide current for heat lamps in the houses during cold-weather farrowing.

Because Walk has little time to clean hog barns during the crop season, he tried using deep corn-cob litter for bedding in his feeding barns this year. So far it has worked well and he plans to use it again.

Walk's operation is also set up to handle 110 feeder cattle, either calves or light yearlings. He winters them on roughage and limited grain and full-feeds in drylot for late summer sale. With three separate feed-lots, he is also equipped to handle droves of heavy cattle for shorter feeding periods.

D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist and tour chairman, credits the success of the cattle program to the multiple feed-lot arrangement, adequate family labor for moving feed to cattle and good relations with a reliable commission firm that buys and sells the cattle.

Handling 300 cattle and 700 hogs requires a good water supply. Walk solved this problem by building a farm pond in 1946. He is enlarging it this year.

Walk is convinced that it pays to farm well. His new farm home and the good farm living his family enjoys are proof enough for him.

The State Farm Management Tour was sponsored by the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and county farm bureaus.

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HDG:mfb
9/3/59

FOR RELEASE SEPTEMBER 9, 1959

Dairy and Poultry Make Small Farm Pay

SIGEL, ILL.--With only 67 tillable acres, Alphonse Mette has built a farm business that earns as much as a typical 240-acre hog farm in central Illinois. Since he couldn't obtain any more land in his community, Mette has built up his dairy herd and poultry flock. He believes he can maintain an adequate-sized farm business by marketing his labor and management ability through livestock and poultry.

The State Farm Management Tour visitors today learned that Mette's phenomenal success on such a small acreage is due largely to his efforts to follow the most efficient practices he could learn about and to work out a plan to build up a larger business. Clinton Cutwright, Effingham county farm adviser, reports that Mette has read almost everything the Extension Service has published on poultry and dairy production.

Mette has been enrolled in the Lincoln Farm Bureau Farm Management Service since 1951. At that time he had only six dairy cows and 400 hens. Earnings were low especially during the drouth years from 1952 to 1954. With his fieldman, he set up a plan to expand to 25 cows and 600 hens.

Now Mette has almost reached his goals. He is milking 23 cows, and his laying flock totals 600 hens. His dairy records show exceptional achievements. He is getting $60 to $70 more per cow above feed cost than the average dairyman. His cows averaged 11,272 pounds of milk last year with a feed cost 20 percent lower than average.

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[illegible]r and Quality Made Small Farm Pay

ELDORA, Ind.—With only 17 suitable acres, Alphonse Potts has [illegible]lt a farm business that earns as much as a typical 240-acre hog farm [illegible] central Illinois. Where he counts's orders are very low in the [illegible]mmity. Potts has built up his daily and egg poultry flock. In [illegible]ers he has managed to supplement their income by marketing his [illegible]or and management ability during interest and results.

The story from management for existing today learned that [illegible]'s phenomenal success in such a small venture is due largely to [illegible] efforts to follow the most efficient practices in small farm flock [illegible] to work out a plan to build up a larger business. Clarence Dur[illegible]ph, Kilbourn county farm adviser, reports that Potts has been [illegible] everything his business involves has resulted in profits and [illegible]ty production.

Potts has been employed in the Oregon Farm Bureau. Farm Bur[illegible] Service since 1931. At that time he had only 111 laying hens [illegible] 400 hens. Earnings were low especially during the month years [illegible] 1942 to 1951. Prior his children, he got up a plan to expand to [illegible] and 500 hens.

His income has almost reached its goal. He is adding 25 [illegible], and his laying flock totals 400 hens. His flock records show [illegible]ptional achievements. He is getting 240 to 270 eggs per hen [illegible] cost than his average neighbors. His hens averaged 1,273 pounds [illegible] with a load with 20 pullets have been sold.

Some of his key management practices include having cows freshen in the fall and drying them two months before they freshen, feeding little or no grain to young stock over six months old, feeding one pound of grain for every four or five pounds of milk produced and checking regularly on production, using high-quality feed and keeping one replacement each year for every four cows.

In his poultry enterprise, Mette has lowered his feed cost per dozen eggs to 17 cents compared with 21 cents for the average farm. He also manages to get 20 to 30 more eggs per hen every year. His return per $100 feed fed to poultry averages $207 compared with an average of $137 in similar flocks.

Mette believes good deep litter on the floor and nests assures clean eggs. He does any jobs that might upset the pullets, such as vaccinating, debeaking, culling, blood-testing or worming, before they are in full production. This gives them more time to develop before full egg production begins.

Tour visitors saw these features that help to explain this successful flock: quality birds, quality feed regulated to daily use, hens kept in flock as long as they are profitable, all-mash ration ground and mixed on farm and use of low-cost equipment. Mette sells eggs to a hatchery and on a graded market.

Mette has a practical philosphy in buying equipment. He puts the highest value on the equipment he uses most. A pipeline milker and bulk tank used 730 times a year and a silo unloader and auger used 400 times a year therefore rate higher than equipment to take care of his 67 acres of cropland. His records show $6,600 spent for livestock equipment and $4,600 for crop equipment. He buys mostly used equipment for his crop work.

D. F. Wilken, University of Illinois farm management specialist and tour chairman, lists these points as responsible for Mette's success: following a planned fertility program, buying needed feed at harvest to keep costs low, feeding livestock according to production, insisting on quality feeds, spending only where he believes it will pay, studying records and planning ahead and seeking advice from reliable sources. The real highlight of this farm operation is how a family can get so much from so little, Wilken concludes.

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HDG:mfb
9/3/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Latest Research Highlights Farm Managers Tour

URBANA--The latest research developments in soils, crops and machinery will be seen next Friday, September 11, when the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers holds it fall tour at the University of Illinois South Farm at Urbana.

Beginning at 9:30 a.m., agricultural engineers will show how they are studying soil tilth, testing equipment for spraying weeds, applying fertilizers and planting accurately. After lunch, agronomists will display their plots on minimum tillage, soil fertility studies, soybean weed control, plant spacing and population, corn shading, water use by corn and soybeans and other research work of interest.

Following the tour, University of Illinois agronomists Jack Baird and Sam Aldrich and Leo Orth, Sinclair Petro Chemical Co. agronomist, will discuss fertility and compaction problems on Illinois soils.

Persons desiring luncheon reservations at the Agronomy Farm should notify Ray Dippel, P. O. Box 676, Champaign, Illinois.

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9/2/59
NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Frequent Feeding of Beef Cattle Has Favorable Effects

URBANA--Farmers with an eye for saving money will be pleased to learn that feeding beef cattle six times daily rather than once daily has produced favorable effects.

Cattle fed this frequently consumed more feed, made faster gains and used their feed more efficiently. This statement is based on a recent University of Illinois feeding trial reported last Friday (September 4) at the annual U. of I. Cattle Feeders Day.

W. W. Albert, animal science researcher, explained that the rapid spread of mechanical feeding equipment prompted the feeding trial. With automatic equipment making more frequent feeding possible, researchers wanted to see if it is practical.

From the results, it seems that frequent feeding does have advantages. Cattle in the trial, that were fed six times daily, consumed 17 percent more feed per head daily than cattle fed twice daily. They also made a 21 percent faster gain in addition to converting their feed more efficiently.

Another phase of the trial compared feeding six times daily versus twice daily and self-feeding. Once again steers fed six times

-more-

daily out-performed steers fed twice daily. They consumed 5 percent more feed, gained 10 percent faster, and produced a pound of gain on 4.5 percent less feed.

The self-fed steers consumed more feed than either of the two groups. But they were intermediate in rate of gain and feed efficiency.

Albert noted also that cattle fed six times daily seemed to digest their feed more efficiently.

Even though these results show that feeding frequency influences feedlot performances, Albert declared that further investigations are needed to determine the best feeding schedules under various conditions.

PAC:mfb
9/4/59

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

SPECIAL

Cutlines:

1. A. L. NEUMANN, head of the University of Illinois beef cattle division, displays samples of hay wafers at the recent U. of I. annual Cattle Feeders Day. One of the research reports compared complete pelleted rations of varying concentrate-roughage ratios. Results indicated that a pelleted all-hay or a 15 percent concentrate and 85 percent hay ration produces satisfactory live-weight gains on calves, yearlings and two-year-old steers.

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2. FREQUENCY OF FEEDING FEEDER CATTLE. Robert Mohrman, University of Illinois graduate assistant in animal science, demonstrates an automatic feeder used in a recent feeding trial. Results of the trial, presented at the recent annual U. of I. Cattle Feeders Day, showed that cattle fed six times daily consumed more feed, made faster gains and utilized their feed slightly more efficiently than self-fed cattle or cattle fed twice daily.

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PAC:mfb
9/8/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Summer Boasts Few Severe Storms

URBANA--"Ol Man Weather" unleashed some of his hottest and driest weather in Illinois during June, July and August, but held in check his severe storms.

Only one tornado occurred in June, four in July and two in August compared with a total of 15 during the same period last year. The amount of lightning, wind and hail damage was unusually small too, comments L. A. Joos, state climatologist stationed on the University of Illinois campus.

Although the summer months were the hottest and driest in several years, crop prospects declined only moderately.

Central Illinois seemed to have the greatest moisture shortage. Rainfall was 2 1/2 to 5 inches less than normal for the entire three months. June was the driest month, causing a serious drouth southeast of the Illinois River. The drouth gradually ended during the latter half of July. By the end of August, crop prospects were excellent in northwestern Illinois and moderate to good elsewhere.

August boasted the highest mean temperature of any August since 1947 in most northern and central sections. Joos observed that the monthly mean temperature was four to six degrees above normal in this area, but only 2 to 3 degrees above normal in the south.

July probably wasn't any cooler than usual, but its mean temperature was actually two degrees cooler than normal. And June temperatures were almost normal.

Heavy local rains made their annual summer appearance in several areas. On June 25, Chicago's Midway Airport reported 4.56 inches in three hours. Rains of 4 to 8 inches occurred August 5 and 6 in a narrow band extending from Taylorville to Ft. Madison, Iowa. And on August 16 and 17, rains of 5 to 10 inches fell in an area extending from 30 to 50 miles in all directions from West Frankfort.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

Three Farm Advisers Receive Distinguished Service Awards

KANSAS CITY, MO.--Three Illinois county farm advisers were presented Distinguished Service Awards at the National County Agricultural Agents Association annual banquet here last night (September 10).

They include Charles Glover, Anna; Kenneth Imig, Watseka; and F. Leo Sharp, Canton. The awards were given in recognition of their outstanding records as farm advisers. All three men were cited for their work in improving farming in counties where they have served, and for their work with farming, civic and youth organizations.

Glover, a 1931 graduate of the University of Illinois, has served as a farm adviser for 23 years. He has been the assistant farm adviser in Cook county, the farm adviser in Clark and St. Clair counties, and became the Union county farm adviser in 1955.

Glover has served as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers and is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national fraternity for professional extension workers.

Imig received his B.S. in agriculture from the U. of I. in 1936. He taught vocational agriculture in Scotland, Kansas, and Danners, Illinois, before becoming assistant farm adviser in Iroquois county in 1943. In 1945, he became the farm adviser.

Also a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, Imig has served as vice-president and president of the IAFA.

Sharp, a farm adviser for 16 years, graduated from the University of Illinois in 1942. After teaching agriculture in Tallula, he became assistant farm adviser in Macoupin county. Before becoming the Fulton county farm adviser in 1951, he was the Massac county farm adviser for six years.

Sharp has served on the IAFA board of directors and is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi.

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PAC:mfb
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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, EXPIRES 11, 1953

Three Farm Advisers Receive Distinguished Service Awards

KANSAS CITY, MO.--Three Illinois county farm advisers were presented Distinguished Service Awards at the National County Agricultural Agents Association annual banquet here last night (September 10).

They include Charles Glover, Anna, Kenneth Tuig, Watseka, and Leo Sharp, Canton. The awards were given in recognition of their outstanding records as farm advisers. All three men were cited for their work in improving farming in counties where they have served, and for their work with farming, civic and youth organizations.

Glover, a 1931 graduate of the University of Illinois, has served as a farm adviser for 23 years. He has been the assistant farm adviser in Cook County, the farm adviser in Clark and St. Clair counties, and became the Union county farm adviser in 1943.

Glover has served as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers and is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national fraternity for professional extension workers.

Tuig received his U.S. in agriculture from the U. of I. in 1939. He taught vocational agriculture in Sheffield, Kansas, and Canton, Illinois, before becoming assistant farm adviser in Iroquois county in 1943. In 1945, he became the farm adviser.

Also a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, Tuig has served as vice-president and president of the IAFA.

Sharp, a farm adviser for 14 years, graduated from the University of Illinois in 1943. After teaching agriculture in Fallula, he became assistant farm adviser in Macoupin county. Before becoming the Fulton county farm adviser in 1951, he was the Hamilton county farm adviser for six years.

Sharp has served on the IAFA board of directors and is a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grinding Boosts Feeding Value of High-Moisture Shelled Corn

URBANA--Limited research with dairy heifers indicates that grinding high-moisture shelled corn may boost its feeding value by as much as 12 percent, according to K. E. Harshbarger, University of Illinois dairy specialist.

A large-scale research program to make complete studies of the value of grinding will be started at the U. of I. this winter. Dairy specialists will compare feeding values of high-moisture ground shelled corn and ground ear corn, with high-moisture whole-kernel shelled corn.

The new research will be an expansion of feeding tests carried out last year. Those tests showed that although high-moisture corn is not superior in feeding value to regular corn, dairy cattle do make efficient use of corn containing 25, 30 and 35 percent moisture. Heifers receiving corn containing these moisture levels made gains of 1.40, 1.43 and 1.52 pounds, respectively. Heifers getting regular corn gained 1.55 pounds daily.

All regular corn was ground in tests made last winter. The high-moisture corn was fed as shelled corn as it came from the silo. Therefore researchers collected no data on the effect of grinding high-moisture corn.

Later in the year, however, Harshbarger fed 33 percent moisture ground shelled corn to a few test heifers and found that grinding boosted gains by 12 percent. This limited study set the stage for the full-scale research to be started this winter. It appears that the U. of I. researchers will find a definite feeding value advantage in grinding high-moisture corn.

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HDN:mfb
9/4/59

Finding Boosts Feeding Value of High-Moisture Shelled Corn

URBANA--Limited research with dairy heifers indicates that finding high-moisture shelled corn may boost its feeding value by as [illegible] and 12 percent, according to C. E. Turnbaugh, university of Illinois dairy specialist.

A large-scale research program to make complete studies of the value of grinding will be started at the U. of I. this winter. Dairy specialists will compare feeding values of high-moisture ground shelled corn and ground ear corn, with high-moisture mania-harvest shelled corn.

The new research will be an expansion of feeding tests started out last year. Those tests showed that although high-moisture corn is not superior in feeding value to regular corn, dairy cattle do not efficient use of corn containing 35, 40 and 45 percent moisture. Heifers receiving corn containing these moisture levels made gains of 1.40, 1.43 and 1.32 pounds, respectively. Heifers getting regular corn gained 1.55 pounds daily.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Name Kimmelshue Acting State Leader of Home Advisers

URBANA--Miss Florence A. Kimmelshue, University of Illinois home economics 4-H specialist, has been named Acting State Leader of Home Advisers in the Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Agriculture.

Miss Kimmelshue's appointment was announced today by Dr. W. G. Kammlade, Associate Director of the Extension Service. She will take the place of Miss Lulu Black who has served as State Leader since 1956 and whose request for voluntary retirement was approved, effective September 1.

In announcing her appointment, Kammlade commended Miss Kimmelshue for her willingness to assume additional administrative responsibilities until a permanent successor for Miss Black is named. Administrators hope to announce an appointment within a few weeks.

A native of Manteno, Illinois, Miss Kimmelshue graduated from the University of Illinois and received her masters degree from the University of Chicago. She joined the 4-H Club staff of the University of Illinois in 1937, specializing in 4-H clothing work. From 1953 to 1955, she was on the staff of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute in India where she was in charge of home economics extension education.

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HR:mfb
9/4/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Leukosis Is Potential Problem in Illinois Poultry Flocks

URBANA--Leukosis, which knows no geographical boundaries, is a potential problem in all Illinois poultry flocks. All chickens are susceptible to this disease at all ages.

Several different forms of this cancer-like disease may strike chickens at different ages. Dr. L. E. Hanson, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that three forms of this disease are most widespread in Illinois. These are range paralysis, big-liver disease and blindness or gray-eye.

Range paralysis occurs most often in young birds between two and five months of age. Often making its appearance soon after birds are turned out on range, it may occur in all breeds and both sexes. The signs are those of a progressive paralysis of the leg, wing or neck. One or both legs and wings may be affected. The bird becomes weak and thin.

The second form of leukosis seems to develop most often in mature hens and pullets. This is big-liver disease, so called because the liver is enlarged. Other organs, such as the spleen, lungs and kidneys may also be enlarged. Big-liver disease may occur in flocks that have had no previous signs of range paralysis. It is difficult to detect signs of this disease, since the birds may appear to be in good condition until a short time before death.

Gray-eye, the third form, may appear when birds reach early maturity. The eye appears gray in color and may bulge out. The pupil has an irregular shape.

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Epidemic of poultry paralysis in Illinois [illegible]

[illegible]—Laboratory, which [illegible] epidemiologist [illegible] [illegible] potential problem in all Illinois poultry flocks. All chickens are susceptible to this disease at all ages.

Several different forms of this [illegible] disease may [illegible] [illegible] different ages. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Although there is no known cure for leukosis at present, Dr. Hanson reports that progress is being made. A vaccine is being developed. Hens given this vaccine have built a certain degree of immunity. This immunity is passed through the yolks of the eggs to the chicks. Chicks hatched from these eggs have a temporary immunity to leukosis during the first month of life, when they are most susceptible to this disease.

Leukosis is primarily spread through the eggs of carriers and by contact between birds. Therefore, until the vaccines now being tested become available, poultry operators must try to keep leukosis out of their flocks.

Eggs, young chicks or breeding stock should be purchased from healthy flocks. Separate chickens of different ages. Raise chicks in clean houses and on clean ground, away from older birds. Any bird showing signs of leukosis should be removed from the flock.

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WDR:mfb
9/4/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS SEPT. 9, 1959

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE MAY BE LOWER NEXT YEAR

Prices of slaughter cattle seem likely to average $1 to $2 lower in 1960 than they have averaged in 1959. Only one important factor points to higher levels, while two point to lower ones.

Increasing consumer income may tend to lift prices of beef and of cattle. However, consumer incomes will not increase so much from 1959 to 1960 as they did from 1958 to 1959. We have already pulled out of the recession. Now we can expect only normal growth in the year ahead. That will not be enough to provide much new strength for the cattle market.

The major item pointing to lower cattle prices next year is a probable increase in market receipts. Farmers and ranchers have been holding back cattle and calves for 24 months. By the end of this year, the number of steers will have increased 20 percent in two years, while the number of beef heifers will have increased 25 to 30 percent. Almost all of the steers and many of the heifers will be slaughtered next year.

The number of beef calves will be up about 18 percent, and a substantial number will be slaughtered before the end of 1960.

Cow slaughter is unusually small this year and could easily increase substantially next year.

Another thing that may lead to lower prices for beef cattle next year is increasing competition from the other major meats--pork and poultry.

The 1959 spring pig crop was 12 percent larger than that of last year, and some of it will be available for consumption this winter. Farmers have reported intentions to produce 10 percent more fall pigs this year than they did in 1958. The actual increase may be less than 10 percent, but it will probably be at least 6 percent, assuring that much more pork for the late winter, spring and early sumer.

We believe there will also be another increase in spring farrowing in 1960. That would guarantee a larger supply of pork for the late summer and the fall months also.

The supply of broilers, too, is likely to increase again next year. It is on a strong uptrend. The recent cutback in production is probably only temporary.

Another point in the beef cattle outlook is that feed may cost just as much as it has in the past 12 months. To be sure there is more corn, but this larger supply is offset by the smaller oat crop and the higher support price for corn.

The supply of soybean meal will be no larger than it was last year, since the soybean crop is smaller.

These facts are probably in many farmers' minds and may explain why actual sales of stockers and feeders have been slow this summer.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Whatever else may be claimed for pelleted feeds for calves, we'll have to concede that the calves like the pellets. Last winter beef calves weighing about 465 pounds at the beginning and 750 pounds at the end of a 165-day period were eating the all-hay pellet at the rate of 20 pounds a day. This was well above 3 percent of their body weight in pellets consumed each day!

Gains Acceptable

Eating this much hay, the calves gained 1 3/4 pounds daily. We would have been disappointed if they had not gained well. However, this was growth gain and not fattening or finishing gain. On the market these calves dressed about 51 percent and graded only low standard. They were nothing more than they had been when they started out--good to choice feeder cattle but with more weight on them. At this stage they were just right to carry along on a fattening ration consisting of at least 60 percent concentrate.

Calves on Other Rations

Rations other than the all-hay pellet were 15 percent concentrate and 85 percent hay, 30 percent concentrate and 70 percent hay, 60 percent concentrate and 40 percent hay, 80 percent concentrate and 20 percent hay--all pelleted and self-fed. All of the rations up to the 60 percent concentrate ration were growing rather than fattening rations. The last two rations, the 60 percent concentrate and the 80 percent concentrate rations, did finish the calves to good slaughter grades. There was no real difference between the 40 percent concentrate ration and the 60 percent concentrate ration in rate of gain, cost of gain and value of the animal on the market. This was true not only on the calf lots, but also on yearlings and two-year-olds.

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THE [illegible]

[illegible]

(A product of the year's work, according and conclusions of the University of Illinois Urban Studies Department directed since June in authors Illinois, prepared by M. A. Dahl)

Whatever else may be claimed for political beats for [illegible], with some reasonable that the voters like the politics. That which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 50% present at the beginning and 70% present at the end of a 30-day period [illegible] [illegible] the activity policy at the rate of 2 [illegible] a day. Then one will [illegible] [illegible] of their body weight in policy [illegible] [illegible]:

[illegible] Acceptability

Dating this week day, the voters [illegible] a 10% [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] disappointed if they had not [illegible] well. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dissatisfy or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Rib-Eye Measurements

Experimental cattle from the Station have for many years been closely checked for carcass information. But in the past two or three years the rib-eye area, the red meat area of the rib section, of each carcass has been traced on plastic and later measured. The red meat in the rib-eye is a good indication of the amount of lean meat in the entire carcass. Of course, a large rib-eye is desirable and is reported as square inches of rib-eye. Our reason for making these measurements is to determine whether or not lean meat characteristics are highly inherited. Also, we would like to know whether or not different rations will affect the amount of lean meat.

We found that in young cattle the rib-eye area is rather closely related to growth or gain. Calves gaining 20 percent more on one ration than another increased the rib-eye measurement by about 15 percent.

However, yearling cattle, cattle having most of their growth, made fattening gains that had little effect on the red meat or rib-eye area. Yearling cattle on one ration gained about 25 percent more than cattle on another ration but increased the rib-eye area by only about 4 percent. So most of their gain was fat and not lean muscle.

HAC:bm
9/9/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Offers New Ag Industries Curriculum

URBANA--Students interested in agricultural business are enrolling this fall in a new agricultural industries curriculum offered by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This curriculum will keep pace with the many changes in agriculture and with the rapid growth of the agriculture-related industries.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean, says that a recent national survey shows a total labor force of over 62 million. Of this number, 25 million work somewhere in the agricultural industries and business. Ten million are on farms, six million are producing for and serving farmers and nine million are processing and distributing farm products.

The tremendous growth in these agriculture-related industries has brought about a corresponding increase in the demand for agriculture graduates with more business training. In fact, the college receives more requests for graduates with training in this field than in any other single field.

Smith points out that selling and marketing offer the greatest opportunities in agri-business. Manufacturers of feed, fertilizer, machinery, equipment and other farm supplies are constantly needing

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sales and sales management personnel. People in sales work also have excellent opportunities for advancement to higher management positions.

The new agricultural industries curriculum will train young men for careers in this area. It will include a minimum of 35 hours in agriculture and 26 hours of course work in commerce and business administration, including such courses as accounting, business law, economics, finance, management and marketing. The curriculum will also require 11 or 12 hours in communication and expression courses, such as rhetoric, speech and journalism.

Persons interested in this new curriculum, especially boys planning to enter college, are invited to write to the Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

PAC:mfb
9/10/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Survey Shows That Some Farmers Plant Unfit Seed Wheat

URBANA--Striking quality differences in seed wheat used by Illinois wheat growers were reported this week from a survey of 602 farms in 29 counties.

W. O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomist, reports that, while most farmers were using good seed, some were still planting low-germinating and impure seed.

About seven percent of the samples germinated below 80 percent. Some dropped to less than 30 percent.

The survey also showed that 17 percent of the seed had not been cleaned. The uncleaned seed carried three times as many common weed seeds and five times as many secondary noxious weed seeds as the cleaned wheat. Curled dock and wild garlic were the secondary noxious weeds that were found most often. One sample carried over 400 wild garlic bulblets per pound. Cheat was the most prevalent common weed.

Although 83 percent of the samples had been cleaned, the quality of cleaning varied. Farm-cleaned samples averaged six secondary noxious weed seeds and 19 common weed seeds per pound of wheat. Samples cleaned by seed dealers or elevators averaged only one secondary noxious and seven common weed seeds per pound of wheat. Scott credits the superior showing to better cleaning equipment.

Only 12 percent of the farmers were using certified seed. The certified seed was about two percent cleaner and germinated four percent higher than non-certified. The non-certified seed carried 40 times as many secondary noxious weed seeds and 30 times as many common weeds as the certified.

The survey also showed that about 80 percent of the farmers used seed from their own or neighbor's bins. They purchased the remainder from seedsmen or other sources.

Farm advisers in counties cooperating in the survey obtained the wheat samples last fall from farmers' drill boxes. The University of Illinois department of agronomy and the Illinois Crop Improvement Association made the analysis.

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HDG:mfb
9/10/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dairy Heifers Make Efficient Gains on Corn Silage

URBANA--Feeding trials at the University of Illinois show that dairy heifers make faster and more efficient gains on corn silage than on sorghum silage, according to K. E. Harshbarger, dairy scientist.

In a 24-week study, heifers fed corn silage made average daily gains of 1.65 pounds compared with 1.40 pounds for those on sorghum silage.

Although the sorghum-fed heifers ate 6 1/2 more pounds of silage a day, total dry matter intake for the two forages was about equal--averaging 8.99 pounds a day for sorghum and 8.95 pounds for corn.

The heifers also made more efficient use of corn silage. On the average, the corn silage group consumed 6.42 pounds of dry matter for each pound of gain, and the sorghum silage group consumed 8.51 pounds. Grain consumption was the same for the two groups.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Offers Graduate Ag Courses

URBANA--For the first time this fall Illinois residents can take graduate courses in agriculture at five different locations in the state.

All of the courses will offer credit toward advanced degrees. However, a limited number of Illinois residents may take them without credit.

The courses will be identical to those taught at Urbana. Lectures will be given each week by University of Illinois College of Agriculture staff members.

Here are the five locations and the courses that will be taught:

Sterling: Agricultural Economics E-332, a 1/2 unit course in livestock marketing. Classes will meet at Sterling High School every Wednesday at 6:30 p.m., beginning September 23. Professor E. E. Broadbent will teach the course.

Macomb: Agronomy E-306, a 1/2 unit course in fertilizers and their soil reactions, to be taught be Professor S. W. Melsted. Classes will meet in 109 Sherman Hall, Western Illinois University, on Wednesday at 5:30 p.m., starting September 23.

New Berlin (Springfield-Jacksonville area): Agricultural Economics E-324, a 1/2 unit course in farm operations. Classes will meet

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at New Berlin High School Thursday at 6:30 p.m., starting September 24. Professor R. N. Van Arsdall will teach the course.

Olney: Plant Pathology E-377, a 1/2 unit course in diseases of field crops, to be taught by Professor Wayne Bever. Classes will meet at East Richland Township High School on Saturday at 9:00 a.m., beginning September 19.

Salem: Animal Nutrition E-301, a 3/4 unit course entitled "Introduction to Animal Nutrition," to be taught by Professor Harold Draper. Classes will meet at Salem High School on Thursday at 6:30 p.m., starting September 24.

Students will register at the first class meeting. Registration fees will be $17.00 for 1/2 unit courses and $23.00 for 3/4 unit courses. All persons who attend must pay these fees.

Prospective enrollees who have questions about their graduate standing or prerequisites for a course should contact the Dean of the Graduate College, 207 Administration East, Urbana.

If these courses prove successful, others may be offered at different locations during the second semester, starting in February.

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9/14/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Tests Feed Additives Tapazole and Agrozyme

URBANA--Farmers making plans for their winter feeding programs will be interested to know that steers fed tapazole and agrozyme did not make larger gains than steers receiving similar rations without these additives.

These University of Illinois feeding tests were a follow-up to last year's tests. In 1958, tapazole-fed steers gained 2.57 pounds daily, reports George E. Mitchell, Jr. Control steers not receiving the additive gained only 2.38 pounds daily. But daily gains on the tzpazole-fed steers began to decline noticeably toward the end of the 68-day period. So tests this year ran 97 days.

Results show that after 28 days two lots of steers receiving tapazole gained 3.59 and 3.41 pounds daily. Control steers gained only 2.31 pounds daily. During the remainder of the test, however, the control steers outgained the tapazole-fed steers. The end result was a reduction in average daily gain by the tapazole-fed steers.

Mitchell says that more work is needed to determine the place of tapazole in cattle rations.

In tests at other stations, an enzyme, agrozyme, has produced gain increases in steers fed No. 2 corn. The U. of I. this year studied the use of agrozyme alone and a combination of agrozyme and tapazole in high-moisture corn rations for beef steers.

In these tests agrozyme alone had no beneficial effect on gains or feed efficiency of steers fed high-moisture corn. Agrozyme combined with tapazole also had no effect on gains or feed efficiency.

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PAC:cam
9/14/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Progress Reported Against Shipping Fever

URBANA--University of Illinois scientists have found a relationship between an influenza-like virus and shipping fever. This disease in cattle may be similar to the common cold in man.

A report just published by Dr. A. B. Hoerlein and Dr. M. E. Mansfield, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, in cooperation with researchers of the National Institutes of Health, relates significant progress in investigating this virus,which was first isolated in man.

The virus, called "para influenza 3," commonly causes an infection in calves during their first few weeks in the feedlot. The effect varies. The infection may be mild and unnoticed in an animal, just as a slight cold may be mild in a person.

Although the infection has been found in all groups of calves studied, Dr. Hoerlein says further research will be needed to establish a direct cause and effect relationship between the "para influenza 3" virus and shipping fever.

Shipping fever is a complex disease involving "stress," a virus and a bacterial infection. Although the animals respond to treatment, the cost of treatment and the resulting weight losses cause a substantial loss in feeding operations. In Illinois alone, weight losses cause a loss of over $2,000,000 a year.

Present research is aimed at preventing this disease and the weight losses that accompany it.

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The events leading to shipping fever appear to be as follows: An animal arriving in feedlot is weakened by stress. This stress results from such things as weaning, handling, transporting and changing feed. In this weakened condition, the animal is susceptible to a viral infection which further lowers resistance so that bacteria already in the respiratory tract of the animal can produce the disease called shipping fever.

Dr. Hoerlein and Dr. Mansfield have already started another research project that will involve over 2,500 feeder cattle. This project will extend into late fall. The broad scope of this research is possible only through the cooperation of many farmers, livestock associations and veterinarians throughout Illinois.

The first report of this project is given in the August issue of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

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WDR:cm
9/14/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Stage Electrical Controls Workshop

URBANA--Push-button farming moved a step closer when representatives of Illinois power suppliers met at the University of Illinois in Urbana last week for the state's first electrical controls workshop.

Representatives attending the two-day workshop studied controls used to operate electric motors and automatic heating, feed-handling and ventilating systems.

Harold Beaty, U. of I. agricultural engineer in charge of the workshop, says that it represents another step toward completely automatic livestock operations on many Illinois farms. The fact that such a workshop could be held indicates the progress mechanized livestock systems have made in recent years, he explains.

Many of the controls the power representatives worked with are now in use on the College of Agriculture's experimental farms. U. of I. agricultural engineering and animal science researchers are using automatic controls in experiments with mechanized feeding systems for swine and dairy and beef cattle.

Power supply representatives from this area who attended the workshop are _____.

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9/14/59
NO

(Editors Note: See Attached list for representatives from your area attending the workshop.)

Power Supply Representatives Attending the U. of I. Electrical Controls Workshop:

Name	Organization	Address
Charles Cox	Central Illinois Light Co.	Peoria
John Ewan	Central Illinois Light Co.	Lacon
Gil Frantzreb	Central Illinois Light Co.	Springfield
Gene Hahn	Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.	Rockford
Marvin Stickrod	Union Electric Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Cy Anderson	East Illinois Power Co-op	Paxton
Karl Longenbaugh	Illinois Rural Electric Co.	Winchester
E. R. Heacock	Central Illinois Public Service Co.	Springfield
Wayne Jones	Illinois Power Co.	Decatur
Dean Searls	Adams Electric Co-op	Camp Point
Joe Crosno	Corn Belt Electric Co-op	Bloomington
Carl Mitchell	Norris Electric Co-op	Newton
Andy Bird	Tri-County Electric Co-op	Mt. Vernon
Dwaine Marlow	Adams Electric Co-op	Camp Point
Lyle Dunham	Association of Illinois Electric Co-op	Springfield
Darland Smith	Menard Electric Co-op	Petersburg
Leland D. Sayers	Southwestern Electric Co-op	Greenville

NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hog Cholera Hits Major Illinois Swine Areas

URBANA--Hog cholera has returned with a vengeance to some of Illinois' principal swine-producing counties during the past few weeks. Losses have been severe in most of the affected herds, according to Director Stillman J. Stanard, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Always a threat, hog cholera has been less troublesome in recent years because of improved vaccines and the Illinois law requiring that garbage, once a source of hog cholera virus, be cooked for swine feeding. The present threat has shown laxity in applying prevention measures. Director Stanard emphasizes that corrections must be made quickly if Illinois is to avoid a major hog cholera epidemic.

The staff of the College of Veterinary Medicine, according to Dean C. A. Brandly, believes that as few as 40 percent of the herds in some affected areas have been vaccinated against hog cholera.

Some herds may have been vaccinated by persons who were not familiar with the need for adequate doses of vaccine, or pigs may have been vaccinated at too young an age.

Even among herds with satisfactory vaccination, heavy exposure to hog cholera virus may be responsible for some diseased animals.

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Furthermore, there are variations in strains of hog cholera viruses that attack swine, as well as differences in the condition and environment of swine at the time of or after vaccination. All of these known factors could account for the irregular findings reported in many of the affected animals and herds.

Plans should be made quickly to vaccinate hogs at recommended ages and with recommended doses of modified live or killed hog cholera vaccine. It is unlawful in Illinois to use the naturally virulent hog cholera virus in vaccination programs. In some areas veterinarians may prefer to use large doses of anti-hog cholera serum alone to protect healthy herds for a short time where a hog cholera outbreak has occurred on a nearby farm.

Except for hogs shipped to market, producers in affected areas should impose a 60-day voluntary quarantine on swine herds to help reduce the traffic in hogs between farms. If growers and veterinarians carry out these essential precautionary measures with accuracy and speed, excessive losses from hog cholera can be stopped.

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WDR:cm
9/15/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Freeze-Dry" Process Preserves Meats for Room-Temperature Storage

URBANA--A "freeze-dry" process for preserving meats may some day enable homemakers to store packaged meats in the cupboard rather than in the refrigerator. With water added, the meat will look like frozen meats of today and have a comparable flavor.

University of Illinois food technologists use the freeze-dry process for removing water from frozen meats. Once water is removed, the meat retains its original shape and is protected against spoilage bacteria, even at room temperatures.

The process works the same as in clothes put out to dry on a cold, windy day, explains M. P. Steinberg, University of Illinois food technologist. The clothes quickly freeze on the clothesline, but soon become soft and dry as mild heat from the sun causes the frozen water to evaporate. The ice is converted from solid to vapor without melting.

With new freeze-drying equipment, the food technologists put this natural process to work under controlled conditions in the laboratory. They place frozen meats under vacuum in a specially designed "oven" that vaporizes the ice by controlled heat.

Frozen water is "evaporated" from the meat even though temperatures remain below the melting point. For this reason the dehydrated meats retain their original size and shape. Meat fibers remain rigid because water is removed before it can melt and "wet" the fibers and cause them to collapse.

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Also, since destructive bacteria need a certain level of water to begin the spoiling process, the meats are resistant to spoilage even at room temperatures.

Today the main problem researchers face with freeze-drying is the high cost of operation. Meats preserved under this process are far too expensive for the average homemaker. Also, flavor of the dehydrated meats will have to be improved.

Even so, it seems that in the future freeze drying will be one of the best answers to storing fresh meats at room temperatures.

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HDN:cm
9/15/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dates For 1960 Ag Short Course Announced

URBANA--Farm boys making plans for this winter should set aside the time from February 8 to March 18, 1960. During this period the University of Illinois will present its annual winter Agricultural Short Course.

This six-week course is designed for boys who cannot attend regular college sessions, explains Warren Wessels, assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture. It gives them an opportunity to keep up with the latest advancements in farming.

Wessels announces that courses will be offered in farm management, marketing, farm machinery and farm buildings and electrification. Several courses will also be offered in crop and livestock production and management.

More details on the 1960 short course will be announced later. Boys interested in attending may write to Wessels at 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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10/14/59

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES

Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Second Agricultural Industries Forum Set for February 2-3, 1960

URBANA--"Planning for Dynamic Growth" will be the central theme of the second University of Illinois Agricultural Industries Forum on February 2-3, according to Harold G. Halcrow, head of the department of agricultural economics.

General sessions featuring nationally known speakers will be held along with group sessions for those particularly interested in livestock, dairy, grain, poultry and eggs, farm supplies, food distribution policy and food distribution techniques.

This year's program is being developed from suggestions offered by agricultural industry leaders who met with the forum committee in Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria.

The purposes of the forum are to look ahead at market changes in agricultural and food industries, to evaluate the changes that are taking place and to encourage closer planning for the future between the College of Agriculture and agricultural industry.

The Agricultural Industries Forum is conducted by the department of agricultural economics and the Division of University Extension. Requests for the program announcement should be sent to Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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9/15/59

ILLINOIS
FARMERS'
OUTLOOK
LETTER

1959 CROP PRODUCTION TO BE NEAR RECORD SET LAST YEAR

URBANA,
ILLINOIS
SEPT. 16,
1959

Total United States crop production for 1959 will be near the record set last year. But some crops are much larger than those of 1958, while others are smaller.

Corn and cotton production especially is larger. The smaller crops include wheat, oats, barley, sorghum grain, soybeans, flaxseed and hay.

The production index for all crops now is calculated at 117, or only 1 point less than last year's record. This index is based on 1947-1949 = 100.

The index of yields per acre for 28 leading crops is figured at 134, only 9 points short of the all-time record set a year ago. This index also is based on 1947-1949 = 100.

Big acreages and good yields are combining to make total feed grain production about equal to or slightly above the previous record set only last year.

Feed supplies are abundant over most of the country, although growing conditions were not quite so good as in 1958. Severe drouth cut corn yields in central and eastern Illinois and in east-central Missouri. A larger and more severe drouth covered the northern Great Plains (the Dakotas and adjoining areas). The southern and western states also had more drouth than in 1958.

Corn. The 1959 crop is estimated at 4,382 million bushels, 15 percent more than the crop harvested a year ago. This big crop, however, is offset by reduced production of other feeds.

Oats. Production is figured at only 1,075 million bushels, 24 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than the 10-year 1948-1957 average.

Sorghum grain. This crop, produced mostly in northern Texas and western Kansas, is forecast at 566 million bushels, down 8 percent from a year ago.

Barley. The 1959 crop is listed at 408 million bushels, 13 percent smaller than the one produced last year.

Soybeans. Production is forecast at 533 million bushels, 7 percent less than the 1958 crop. The worst of the Illinois drouth was in the heart of the bean belt, and yields may be lower than had been expected.

Hay. Indications point to a total production of 111 million tons, which is 9 percent less than last year.

Pasture condition. The condition of pastures and ranges on September 1 was figured at 78 compared with 86 for the year before.

Cotton. This southern money crop was estimated at 14,815,000 bales. This supply would be 20 percent greater than last year, but only 5 percent above the 10-year average.

Milk production. Production in August apparently totaled about 10.3 billion pounds, 1 percent less than the year before and also 1 percent less than the 10-year 1948-1957 average production for the month. Production for the year to September 1 totaled 87.2 billion pounds, down 1 percent from 1958 and only 3 percent more than the 10-year average.

Egg production. August production was estimated at 4.7 billion, up 1 percent from 12 months before. Production for the year to September 1 was 42.8 billion, up 4 percent from the year before, but only 5 percent above the 10-year average.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

This year we are making more than 2,000 tons of corn silage on the Station. That is enough to feed more than 650 mature beef animals for 100 days this winter. Since the first days of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, corn silage has been an important ingredient in our cattle and sheep wintering programs.

The reason corn silage has been such an important part of the Dixon Springs program is that we know of no better way to get more feed to feed livestock. Growing corn one year in a six-year rotation will make it possible to increase cattle numbers by at least 25 percent over a straight pasture program. One acre of corn in the silo will winter at least three mature beef cows.

Dixon Springs Rotation

Years ago we recognized that there was no such thing as a truly productive permanent pasture. Clovers in the mixture disappeared after four or five years, leaving nothing but grasses for low production. The answer we found was to renew the pastures about every five years. We tore up the old sod and made a complete new seeding. Although this was a step in the right direction, it was not a big enough step. Including one year of corn for silage in the rotation not only increased the year's feed supply, but also made better and more weed-free pasture mixtures. We now grow corn not only on bottomland areas, but also on the hills. Some people have called this rotation the "Dixon Springs Rotation." This is it: corn, small grain, pasture, pasture, pasture, pasture.

Carrying Capacity

Land that has been fertilized and seeded to productive legumes and grasses and then reseeded every five years can be expected to carry one beef cow

-more-

[illegible]

AT [illegible] [illegible]

(A reading of the week's news, activities, and observations on the University of Illinois Film Society's experiment series and issues in amateur filmmaking, prepared by R. M. Gray)

Each year we are making more than ever that we need allowance on the film. That is enough to feel some time for modern [illegible] suitable for [illegible] [illegible]. Given the [illegible] form of the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] been an important [illegible] in our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The reason [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for every three or four acres. This three or four acres should provide year-round feed for the cow while she grows and weans a calf. In other words, 100 acres of such pasture should carry 25 to 35 cows. Under this plan the 100 acres would be divided into five different fields and one field would be reseeded each year.

But if you go one step further and make six fields and include corn for silage, you may then expect to carry a cow the year round on two or three acres. In other words, 100 acres of land in the "Dixon Springs Rotation" should carry 35 to 45 cows--an increase of 10 cows for every 100 acres of land. The corn for silage makes the difference. The nine or ten extra calves in one year will go a long way toward paying the cost of a silo.

Correction

Several weeks ago we reported that Bob Nelson, forestry extension specialist, and Bob Gilmore, forestry researcher, had demonstrated the tree planter to a group of boys from the Farm Boys' Forestry Camp. We said that the tree planter would plant 1,000 trees a day as against 500 trees a day for hand planting. Well, the hand-planting facts were O.K., but we surely did miss on the planter. Instead of 1,000 trees a day, the tree planter will sock them in at the rate of 1,000 an hour! That's speed.

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9/16/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mechanized Records--The New Look in Dairy Record-Keeping

URBANA--A complex electronic computer used by dairy scientists at the new DHIA processing center in Urbana is giving Illinois dairymen more detailed and accurate production records than were possible before.

And the new machine, a 650-IBM electronic computer, is turning out these records with amazing speed and efficiency, explains G. W. Harpestad, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist. It can easily calculate monthly records of 80,000 cows during a normal 40-hour week.

The computer offers the most complete records in the history of Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association work. Besides calculating basic milk production, feed and cost records, it gives important background information on conditions affecting each cow's production record.

For example, the computer calculates the number of days the cow carries a calf while making a milk production record. It also calculates how long she stood dry before starting a new record. The cow's age at calving, her body weight and any sickness or injury are other new items that are listed.

-more-

But the outstanding extra feature of the new computing system is a complete lactation and lifetime production record form. This 8 1/2" by 11" sheet lists all completed 305-day production records calculated at the processing center. It also records total lifetime production for each cow in the herd. Illinois DHIA and Owner-Sampler cooperators are the only dairymen in the nation who receive this service.

How are DHIA record-keeping procedures affected by the new centralized computing system? The DHIA supervisor still makes his monthly rounds to member farms. He records information on each cow--daily milk weight, percent of butterfat, concentrates fed, dry, freshening and breeding dates, body weight--and the amount and quality of forage fed, price of feed and milk, pasture quality and growth.

But the supervisor no longer processes this information on the farm. Instead, he mails the data to the U. of I. Dairy Extension Office, where it is checked for completeness and accuracy. It is then delivered to the Statistical Service Unit, where records are punched into IBM cards and processed by the electronic computer.

Two processed reports are returned to the dairyman: (1) the monthly individual cow report, listing production, feed, and cost records and items that have influenced production; and (2) the new lactation and lifetime production record form listing all completed 305-day lactation records and total lifetime production.

A third report, listing 305-day milk production for all cows completing the record during the month, is mailed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use in the National Sire-Proving program.

-more-

Therefore, all completed milk production records are available in Washington to help measure the transmitting ability of the cow's sire.

Harpestad explains that this centralized processing system has many advantages over the previous method of calculating records on the farm. Under the new system all records are neatly typewritten and conveniently located in one centralized spot. In addition, herd books cannot get lost in the mail because they never leave the farm.

Another important advantage is the efficient magnetic tape filing system equipped in the computer. One small reel of this magnetic tape will store as much production information as an average-sized filing cabinet.

One problem of the centralized program is the delay from the time herds are tested until dairymen receive their monthly individual cow reports. However, this delay is not serious because a carbon copy of the data gathered by the DHIA supervisor is left on the farm. If a cooperator wants to calculate a cow's record up to a certain date, he can do so.

There is a charge for calculating records. This means that some associations must make slight adjustments in testing costs. However, dairymen on the program are so well pleased with the type of records it offers that they are more than willing to pay the additional cost.

Harpestad explains that the extra speed and efficiency made possible by the 650-IBM electronic computer becomes more important each year as dairymen realize that record-keeping is the key to high milk-producing efficiency.

Last year the new computer calculated records on about 20,000 of the 55,000 cows on test in the state. With several Dairy Herd Improvement Associations on the waiting list, Harpestad believes the computer will be handling records for most of the cows on test in Illinois by the end of 1960.

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by the end of 1980.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Editors: Attached is a list of Illinois counties with the recommended average date of seeding wheat in each county to get highest yields and help reduce Hessian fly populations.)

Report Increase in Hessian Flies

URBANA--Hessian flies will pose more of a threat this year than last in Illinois wheat-growing areas.

This report is based on a recent study by entomologists of the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois agricultural extension service. They report that Hessian fly numbers have jumped this year to an average of 10.6 puparia per 100 tillers. The 1958 average was only 2.9 puparia.

Entomologists H. B. Petty and Steve Moore suggest that wheat growers can help control the Hessian fly population by observing suggested seeding dates. In _____ county this year, the best time to seed wheat is from _____ to _____, according to the entomologists.

Seeding dates depend on county location, because the flies emerge first in northern counties.

The entomologists say that wheat seeded earlier than recommended may escape serious damage. But early plantings will enable the fly population to build up to damaging numbers next spring.

Two varieties of wheat, Dual and Ponca, show good resistance to Hessian fly populations. Planting either of these varieties in areas where they are adapted may help to prevent a build-up of the fly. Destroying volunteer wheat will also help.

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9/17/59
NO

AVERAGE DATE OF SEEDING WHEAT FOR HIGHEST YIELD

County	Average date of seeding wheat for highest yield	County	Average date of seeding wheat for highest yield
Adams	Sept. 30 - Oct. 3	Lee	Sept. 19-21
Alexander	Oct. 12	Livingston	Sept. 23-25
Bond	Oct. 7-9	Logan	Sept. 29 - Oct. 3
Boone	Sept. 17-19	Macon	Oct. 1-3
Brown	Sept. 30 - Oct. 2	Macoupin	Oct. 4-7
Bureau	Sept. 21-24	Madison	Oct. 7-9
Calhoun	Oct. 4-8	Marion	Oct. 8-10
Carroll	Sept. 19-21	Marshall-Putnam	Sept. 23-26
Cass	Sept. 30 - Oct. 2	Mason	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1
Champaign	Sept. 29 - Oct. 2	Massac	Oct. 11-12
Christian	Oct. 2-4	McDonough	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1
Clark	Oct. 4-6	McHenry	Sept. 17-20
Clay	Oct. 7-10	McLean	Sept. 27 - Oct. 1
Clinton	Oct. 8-10	Menard	Sept. 30 - Oct. 2
Coles	Oct. 3-5	Mercer	Sept. 22-25
Cook	Sept. 19-22	Monroe	Oct. 9-11
Crawford	Oct. 6-8	Montgomery	Oct. 4-7
Cumberland	Oct. 4-5	Morgan	Oct. 2-4
DeKalb	Sept. 19-21	Moultrie	Oct. 2-4
DeWitt	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1	Ogle	Sept. 19-21
Douglas	Oct. 2-3	Peoria	Sept. 23-28
DuPage	Sept. 19-21	Perry	Oct. 10-11
Edgar	Oct. 2-4	Piatt	Sept. 29 - Oct. 2
Edwards	Oct. 9-10	Pike	Oct. 2-4
Effingham	Oct. 5-8	Pope	Oct. 11-12
Fayette	Oct. 4-8	Pulaski	Oct. 11-12
Ford	Sept. 23-29	Randolph	Oct. 9-11
Franklin	Oct. 10-12	Richland	Oct. 8-10
Fulton	Sept. 27-30	Rock Island	Sept. 20-22
Gallatin	Oct. 11-12	St. Clair	Oct. 9-11
Greene	Oct. 4-7	Saline	Oct. 11-12
Grundy	Sept. 22-24	Sangamon	Oct. 1-5
Hamilton	Oct. 10-11	Schuyler	Sept. 29 - Oct. 1
Hancock	Sept. 27-30	Scott	Oct. 2-4
Hardin	Oct. 11-12	Shelby	Oct. 3-5
Henderson	Sept. 23-28	Stark	Sept. 23-25
Henry	Sept. 21-23	Stephenson	Sept. 17-20
Iroquois	Sept. 24-29	Tazewell	Sept. 27 - Oct. 1
Jackson	Oct. 11-12	Union	Oct. 11-12
Jasper	Oct. 6-8	Vermilion	Sept. 28 - Oct. 2
Jefferson	Oct. 9-11	Wabash	Oct. 9-11
Jersey	Oct. 6-8	Warren	Sept. 23-27
Jo Daviess	Sept. 17-20	Washington	Oct. 9-11
Johnson	Oct. 10-12	Wayne	Oct. 9-11
Kane	Sept. 19-21	White	Oct. 9-11
Kankakee	Sept. 22-25	Whiteside	Sept. 20-22
Kendall	Sept. 20-22	Will	Sept. 21-24
Knox	Sept. 23-27	Williamson	Oct. 11-12
Lake	Sept. 17-20	Winnebago	Sept. 17-20
LaSalle	Sept. 19-24	Woodford	Sept. 26-28
Lawrence	Oct. 8-10		

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9/17/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Sheep Day Scheduled October 30

URBANA--The 9th annual University of Illinois sheep day gets under way Friday, October 30. According to U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division, there is something in the program for all who are in the sheep business, whether they are growers, feeders, shearers, salespeople, meat packers or in other related fields.

Activities will start at 9 a.m. CST in the sheep barns south of the stadium. Various demonstrations on blocking, drenching and rumen sampling will be run off. Symptoms of nitrate poisoning in sheep will also be illustrated.

The program will move to the stock pavilion for the rest of the morning, featuring the latest in sheep research at the University. Included will be report on sheep carcass quality by researcher B. C. Breidenstein, and a report on spot wool pooling by J. M. Lewis of the Dixon Springs experiment station. Dr. M. E. Mansfield, Dixon Springs veterinarian, will discuss new developments in internal parasite control, and E. E. Hatfield, animal science researcher, will give the latest findings on fattening lambs in corn fields.

In the afternoon R. M. Jordan, head of sheep work at the University of Minnesota, will talk about early weaning of lambs.

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RFH:mfb
9/21/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Get Hunting Dogs Ready for Approaching Season:

URBANA--With the first nip of fall in the air, the thoughts of many men--and dogs--turn to fields and streams where game birds abide.

That's the time when Rover, be he setter, bird dog or just plain pooch, is expected to earn his keep for the rest of the year.

To keep hunting dogs in good health and in the best field form, the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine offers the following suggestions:

First and most important is good nutrition. Feed the dog well before and during the hunting season, because he will need extra energy.

Since the dog will probably be exposed to a variety of weather conditions, good housing will help to maintain his resistance to disease, especially pneumonia and other respiratory ailments.

Before the opening of the hunting season, hunting dogs should be exercised. Dog owners should lengthen the exercise period as the opening day approaches.

Cuts and minor wounds cannot be ignored. They might become infected, requiring long and tedious treatment. This might put a dog on the "sidelines" when the season opens.

A hunting dog should have a rabies vaccination before going into the field. While in the field, a dog may encounter a skunk or other wild animal. More than half of the rabies cases diagnosed in the midwest are found in skunks.

If the dog tires easily, becomes listless and develops a bad cough, it may be the first sign of heart worms, a common disease in Illinois dogs. These worms live in the dog's heart and may eventually cause death. Accurate diagnosis is possible only by microscopic examination of a blood sample. Treatment may be effective if started early.

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9/21/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Beef, Foods Preparation, Top 4-H Projects in Illinois

URBANA--Beef and foods preparation are the two most popular 4-H projects in Illinois, according to Frank Mynard of the state 4-H staff. Photography, introduced to Illinois 4-H work in 1957, is the fastest growing new project.

More than 8,000 4-H Club members carried beef projects this year, boosting beef ahead of all other agricultural projects for the third year in a row. Swine ranked second, with 6,743 members enrolled, and dairy was third, with 4,770 enrolled. Other popular agricultural projects were garden, sheep, poultry and corn.

A record-high 32,784 home economics 4-H girls are enrolled in foods preparation. This is 4,000 more than last year, according to Arlene Wolfram of the state home economics 4-H staff. Clothing, with 25,993 girls enrolled, and room improvement, with 6,639 enrolled are the second and third choices. Many of the girls carry both foods preparation and clothing projects.

Mynard says the photography project is highly popular with both agricultural and home economics clubs. More than 4,000 4-H'ers are now taking the new project.

Nearly all 4-H projects showed higher enrollment this year as total Illinois 4-H membership reached an all-time high of 71,435 members.

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9/25/59
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[illegible], Foods Preparation, Top 4-H Projects in Illinois

[illegible]--Beef and foods preparation are the two most popular [illegible] projects in Illinois, according to Frank Wynard of the state 4-H [illegible]. Photography, introduced in Illinois 4-H work in 1957, is the [illegible] growing new project.

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Nearly all 4-H projects showed higher enrollment this year as [illegible] Illinois 4-H membership reached an all-time high of 11,[illegible] mem-[illegible].

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Store Gasoline in Safe Container

URBANA--Break glass jugs after you've used them, and you'll lessen the chances of accident with gasoline.

Jugs that once held cider, disinfectant or other liquids often end up as gasoline storage containers, and that's where the trouble begins, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Here's why a glass jug isn't suited for gasoline: First glass breaks easily. Second, if a gasoline-filled jug is involved in a fire, it will either crack or explode, depending on how tight the cap or cork fits and how much fuel is in the jug. In either case it makes a bigger fire.

The solution is to use a metal can, Hogsett points out. When you buy a new one, spend a little more for a safety-type can. This kind has a spring-loaded lid that will automatically close if the can is dropped. It also allows for expansion of the fuel without damage to the can.

Be sure that the can is painted bright red and has "gasoline" printed plainly on the side.

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OLH:mfb
9/21/59
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College of Agriculture Names Advisory Committees

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has announced the names of 37 leaders in agriculture and industry who will serve on special advisory committees for the coming year. Appointments are effective September 1.

These advisory committees are appointed to assist the Dean of the College and the various departments in keeping abreast of the needs of agriculture in research, teaching and extension. Appointments are made on recommendation of the various departments and are approved by the President and the University of Board of Trustees.

Committee members usually meet once or twice each year with the various departments. Those appointed are as follows:

(Editor: See attached list.)

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9/21/59
NO

ADVISORY COMMITTEES
College of Agriculture
September 1, 1959

Agricultural Economics

L. L. Colvis, General Manager, Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, 116 Merchant Street (P. O. Box 868), Decatur	2 years
Albert Dimond, R. R. 1, Lovington	1 year
I. Frank Green, Vice President, Commercial National Bank, Peoria	2 years
*Harvey J. Schweitzer, Malta	3 years

Agricultural Engineering

**H. V. Deffenbaugh, Farm Manager, Citizens National Bank, Paris	3 years
G. W. Endicott, Ridgeview Farm, Villa Ridge	1 year
Albert Michael, Odell	1 year
A. D. Oderkirk, Manager, Babson Farms, Inc., DeKalb	2 years
**F. Guy White, Bob White Farms, Girard (Technical Director, Granite City Steel Company, Granite City)	3 years

Agronomy

Dewey Beattie, Sparta	1 year
*Martin Burrus, Burrus Seed Farms, Arenzville	3 years
*Maxwell Crawford, R. R. 1, Milford	3 years
S. R. Golden, R. R. 1, Flora	1 year
A. G. Sieben, Sieben Hybrids, Geneseo	2 years

Animal Science

J. R. Fulkerson, Fulkerson Farms, Jerseyville - Honorary Lifetime Member	
*Lloyd Hanna, Roseann Farms, Farmerville (Manager, Gietl Bros., Springfield)	3 years
*Henry A. Longmeyer, Greefield	3 years
Henry A. Simms, Albion	2 years
Harold B. Steele, R. R. 2, Princeton	2 years
Ralph J. Thomas, DeKalb Agricultural Association, Inc., Sycamore	1 year

Dairy Science

*Homer Curtiss, Stockton	3 years
Raymond G. Green, Maple Grove Farm, Gibson City	1 year
Ralph L. Nichols, Hebron	2 years
Clarence R. Ropp, Normal	1 year
Urban Spinner, Hillsboro	1 year

Forestry

*K. Starr Chester, Technical Advisor, Alton Box Board Co., P. O. Box 276, Alton	3 years
A. C. Foley, President, T. A. Foley Lumber Company, Paris	2 years
LaFayette Funk, Shirley (Funk Bros. Seed Company)	1 year

Horticulture (Vegetables, Fruits, Ornamentals)

Frank Chatten, R. R. 2, Quincy	1 year
*George DeVries, DeVries Farm, 3560 W. 99th Street, Evergreen Park	3 years
L. A. Floyd, Greenville	1 year
Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., President, Illinois Canning Company, Hoopeston	2 years

(over)

*Ed Ridgway, Manager, Ridgway Farms and Greenhouses, P. O. Box 87, Herrin — 3 years

**John Tures, 1500 Lee St., DesPlaines, (Matt Tures Sons Nursery, R. R. 1, Box 313-A, Roselle) — 3 years

Horticulture (Floriculture)

George K. Ball, President, George J. Ball Company, West Chicago — 2 years

DeWitt C. Lindley, Lindley Floral Company, 2725 South Sixth Street, Springfield — 1 year

P. A. Washburn, A. Washburn and Sons, Bloomington — 1 year

General Committee

*I. Frank Green, Agricultural Economics

**F. Guy White, Agricultural Engineering

*Dewey Beattie, Agronomy

* Harold Steele, Animal Science

**Clarence R. Ropp, Dairy Science

*LaFayette Funk, Forestry

**Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., Horticulture

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*New appointee

**Reappointed

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sheep Day To Show Toxic Nitrate Symptoms

URBANA--Heavy use of nitrogen fertilizers may create toxic nitrate levels in drouth corn silage. But visitors to the 9th annual University of Illinois Sheep Day October 30 should be able to spot any possible nitrate poisoning symptoms in their sheep flocks.

E. E. Hatfield of the University of Illinois animal science staff explains that Sheep Day visitors will see how lambs look and act after they are given doses of a nitrate solution. The effect will be similar to symptoms of nitrate poisoning from corn silage.

Demonstrations will be held at the sheep barns south of the University of Illinois stadium. The program begins at 9 a.m. CST. Sheep researchers will also show blocking, drenching and rumen sampling techniques.

Later in the morning the Sheep Day program will move to the stock pavilion. Here B. C. Breidenstein of the University of Illinois meats division will report on sheep carcass quality.

The program also features a report on spot wool pooling by J. M. Lewis, Dixon Springs Experiment Station, and George Perisho, Peoria county farm adviser. Dr. M. E. Mansfield, Dixon Springs veterinarian, will discuss new developments in internal parasite control. Hatfield will review the latest findings on fattening lambs in cornfields.

The afternoon program features a talk by R. M. Jordan, head of sheep husbandry at the University of Minnesota. Jordan will discuss the early weaning of lambs.

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9/22/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Crushing Machines Cut Hay Curing Time in Half

URBANA--Hay crushing machines slashed field curing time in half in three University of Illinois tests this spring and summer, reports J. H. Ramser, U. of I. agricultural engineer.

Hay in the first test averaged about 75 percent moisture when it was cut at 9 a.m. By 2 p.m. the next afternoon, untreated hay was still wet, testing 29.7 percent moisture. Hay crushed with smooth roll, corrugated roll and combination smooth and corrugated roll crushing machines contained only about 16 percent moisture.

In the next two tests, crushed hay was ready for baling the same day it was cut. At 9 a.m. hay in the field averaged around 68 percent moisture. At 5 p.m. uncrushed hay tested over 25 percent. Crushed hay tested less than 20 percent and was ready to bale.

In all three tests crushed hay was ready for baling at least a day earlier than uncrushed hay.

Ramser explains that fast curing isn't the only advantage of crushing hay. It can save up to 10 percent more hay by preventing loss of leaves and small stems caused by extra drying and handling after rains.

Crushing also saves vitamin A, since hay is exposed to sun and rain for a shorter time. In addition, rapid curing saves protein that otherwise could be lost in shattered leaves.

Hay crushers crack stems lengthwise and reduce them to the equivalent of several smaller ones. The process opens up the moist inner parts of the stems, bringing them into more direct contact with the air. As a result, the stems dry almost as fast as the leaves.

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HDN:cm
9/22/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farming Community Disappearing

URBANA--The one-occupation farming community is disappearing, according to D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois rural sociologist.

In the future the full-time commercial farmer will share support of community schools, fire departments, libraries, park districts and community planning with his part-time farm neighbors and the people in town.

Four-lane highways will make it possible for more people to earn their living in large industrial centers and do their living in the smaller community. The same man may belong to a labor union and a farm cooperative. His wife may belong to the voters' league and the home bureau. His son may be a Boy Scout and a 4-H Club member.

Lindstrom believes that planned community development will become more necessary as agricultural and city interests are merged into a single community. In order to guide this development in a democratic manner in which local people make the decisions, educational leaders must understand the community development process. Without local group planning and decisions, the paid leaders--managers, executives or administrator--may take over and bureaucracy may replace democracy in community life, Lindstrom warns.

Lindstrom expressed these views before the recent National Safety Council meeting in Chicago.

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HDG:cm
9/22/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Deer Hunters Get New Weapon

URBANA--Deer hunters are receiving a new weapon with their hunting licenses this fall. This weapon is a small tube to be filled with a blood sample from any deer taken.

Veterinary medical research needs these blood samples to find current and potential disease problems in the growing Illinois deer population, says Dr. D. H. Ferris, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Spot checks in several Illinois counties show deer to be very healthy so far. But veterinarians and conservation officials want to keep this growing population healthy, since deer can catch and carry diseases that attack domestic livestock.

Samples collected by each hunter will provide researchers with more samples than could otherwise be collected, according to Dr. Ferris. It will also provide the basis for a deer blood bank. With such a bank, scientists will be able to check future deer disease problems as these problems affect livestock and man.

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WDR:cm
9/22/59
NO

ILLINOIS
FARMERS'
OUTLOOK
LETTER

HOG PRICE PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Farmers Plan to Trim Winter Farrowings

URBANA,
ILLINOIS
SEPT. 23,
1959

The first signs of improvement in the hog situation have appeared. Farmers in ten leading hog-producing states have reported that they intend to cut their December-February farrowings by 4 percent.

If farmers carry out these farrowing intentions, market supplies will begin to decline next summer, and prices could then improve.

In the meantime--this fall and next winter--market supplies seem likely to be a little larger than they were last year. Returns to farmers may be disappointing, but probably not disastrous.

A recent USDA report on the pig crop gave the following facts for 10 corn-belt states:

1. The number of hogs over six months old on farms September 1 was 6 percent larger than the year before. Most of the market hogs in this group will be sold by the end of September.

2. The number of hogs three to six months old was 5 percent larger than the year before. These hogs will provide the nation's pork during the next three months, October through December.

3. The number of hogs under three months was only 3 percent more than last year. These hogs will supply the winter market.

4. Farmers intend to have 5 percent more sows farrow in September through November than they had a year ago. Hogs from these farrowings will make up the bulk of the market supply during next April through June.

5. Farmers reported intentions to have 5 percent fewer sows farrow from December through February than during this period a year ago. Hogs from these farrowings will make up the market supply for about the third quarter (July-September) next year.

(Continued)

These facts are useful in assessing the outlook for hog producers, but several other things should be considered:

1. The farmers in these ten states produce about three-quarters of the nation's pork.

2. Farmers seem to be cutting production faster than they intended three months ago. In June they reported that they would increase June-August farrowings by 6 percent, but the actual increase in pigs saved was only 3 percent. In June they reported that they would increase September-November farrowings by 8 percent, but now they say only 5 percent.

3. Reports of farrowing intentions are not forecasts. They are gathered and published to show what farmers are thinking, so that they can change their plans if that appears to be desirable.

4. Half of the total decrease in intended winter (December-February) farrowings is provided by a single state--Minnesota. Other states reporting cuts are Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. The following states report intentions to hold winter farrowings even with last year: Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

On the basis of present prospects, hog prices seem likely to range around $13 to $15 a hundred pounds during the next six months.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Rate of gain in cattle is shown only by time and scale weights. You cannot measure the distance between the eyes, the length of the tail or any other body part of a calf and from these measurements predict whether the calf will be a rapid or a slow gainer. Furthermore, the rate of gain feature is no respecter of grades. You can find rapid gainers and slow gainers in either choice or medium-grade cattle.

A Myth

A certain myth in cattle-breeding circles ties rapid gains to the coarser, poorer grading type of cattle. It may have developed by confusing size with animal conformation. Good conformation is simply the symmetrical disposition of parts. Parts that are well put together are pleasing to the eye, whether the animal is on the hoof or hanging from the butcher's rail. You can find pleasing conformation on a big animal as well as on a small animal.

Photo Differences

To bring this point into sharper focus, let us tell you a little incident that happened on the Station. We were asked to get photographs of cattle that would show differences other than size between rapid and slow gainers. The perfect group of cattle for this picture story was 26 yearling bulls. They were perfect subjects because, since weaning a year ago, they had been fed together at the same bunk and had grazed on the same pasture. As we had expected, there were wide differences in rates of gain. We knew there were wide differences in grades. But, when we tried to pick animals for pictures to show a relation between grade and rate of gain, we were stymied. The rapid gainers ran the gamut of grades, just as did the slow gainers. Needless to say, we did not get the pictures.

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About Grades and Gains

The average gain of these bulls during the past year was 473 pounds. Twelve of them gained more than the average, and 14 gained less. There was no difference in the average grade score between the top 12 gainers and the bottom 14, and an identical spread from high to low grades was found in the two groups.

Selecting the four top-gaining bulls and the bottom four, we found the average gains to be 548 pounds and 380 pounds. But even here, with such wide differences in rate of gain, we found almost identical grade scores.

What does all this mean? It means that the scales and the grader's book are both important in putting together a herd of money-making cattle. And isn't it gratifying to explode the myth that rapid-gaining cattle are possible only if we are willing to sacrifice quality?

HAC:mfb
9/23/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Veterinary Scientists Study New Mink Disease

URBANA--Sixty-five mink, enough for a three-quarter-length coat or two full capes, were recently given to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

These mink have an important job, according to Dr. J. O. Alberts. They must show which of several vaccines will prove effective against a new strain of virus infection that is expected to reach Illinois in a short time.

Entire mink populations have been wiped out by this new virus disease, called virus enteritis of mink, which started attacking mink in central Canada in 1949. It moved east and south through Canada, attacking in different areas with varying degrees of severity. This virus infection may kill only a few young mink, or it may kill nearly all mink in an area.

The virus crossed into Wisconsin in 1957. It is moving down through Wisconsin and, if it follows the spread pattern of most virus infections, it can be expected to enter northern Illinois in the near future. It could cripple the Illinois mink industry, which represents a growing part of the state's animal economy.

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Dr. Alberts and his assistants are working against time. Mink ranchers throughout the country are so concerned about the disease threat that they are considering called off their exhibitions this year.

This would stop the showing of new mutations so highly prized by furriers. The price of mink might then go as high as--well, not many things can go much higher than the price of mink.

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WDR:cam
9/24/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Double-Four Milking Parlor Best One-Man Herringbone Dairy Operation

URBANA--Dairymen who plan to switch to a herringbone milking parlor arrangement should probably limit a one-man operation to a "double-four" unit, according to Leo Fryman, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist.

Fryman cites a U. S. Department of Agriculture study which shows that although a better-than-average worker can handle a double-five parlor, usual delays make the double-four unit best under most conditions.

The herringbone milking parlor is designed with cows facing outward at an angle and standing about 30 inches higher than the operator's floor level. This arrangement requires a minimum of labor for handling milking units.

To find the best size of milking parlor for a one-man operation, researchers had to find the time required for completely milking-out average cows and compare it with the time the operator needed for routine milking chores. Routine chores include washing the cow's udder, using a strip cup, placing milkers on the cow and removing them, and changing cows in the stall.

Time required to complete routine chores in the study was 2.37 minutes for a double-three unit; 3.06 minutes for a double-four; 3.75 minutes for a double-five; and 4.43 minutes for a double-six. Average milking machine time for the cows was 3.87 minutes.

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[illegible]ble-Four Milking Parlor Best The-Man Morringhome Dairy Operation

[illegible]--Dairymen who plan to switch to a Morringhome milking [illegible]lor arrangement should probably limit a one-man operation to a [illegible]uble-four" unit, according to Lee Fryman, University of Illinois [illegible]ension dairy scientist.

Fryman states a U. S. Department of Agriculture study which [illegible]s that although a better-than-average worker can handle a double-[illegible] parlor, usual delays make the double-four unit best under most [illegible]ditions.

The Morringhome milking parlor is designed with cows facing [illegible]ard at an angle and standing about 30 inches higher than the opera-[illegible]e floor level. This arrangement requires a minimum of labor for [illegible]ling milking units.

To find the best size of milking parlor for a one-man opera-[illegible], researchers had to find the time required for completely milking-[illegible]average cows and compare it with the time the operator needed for [illegible]ine milking chores. Routine chores include washing the cow's udder, [illegible]g a strip cup, placing milkers on the cow and reserving them, and [illegible]ging cows in the stall.

Time required to complete routine chores in the study was [illegible] minutes for a double-three unit; 3.05 minutes for a double-four; [illegible] minutes for a double-five; and 4.13 minutes for a double-six. [illegible]ean milking machine time for the cows was 1.87 minutes.

These figures show that the dairyman does not have time to complete routine milking chores with a double-six milking parlor. It seems that there is enough time with a double-five parlor. However, studies show that there are unavoidable delays in any milking operation.

These delays, brought about by such minor chores as using kick-clamps and chasing in hesitant cows, usually more than use up the margin of time allowed in the double-five setup.

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HDN:cm
9/24/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farmers Urged to Cut Fire Losses

URBANA--Fire takes the lives of about 3,500 farm people each year, and rural property lost through fire adds up to about 100 million dollars annually, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Reports show that 25 percent more lives are lost in fires on farms than in towns and cities, even though many more people live in cities. Eight percent more children die in rural dwelling fires than in urban.

Negligence in handling matches and careless smoking habits are the top two major hazards. Defective chimneys and heating plants, sparks flying on wooden roofs, lack of adequate lightning rod protection, accumulation of rubbish in closets, attics, basements and farm buildings and indifference to fire hazards are always big causes of farm fires and deaths.

Now, before National Fire Protection Week October 4-10, is a good time to start a year-round program of fire protection.

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OLH:mfb
9/24/59

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

AGRICULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR FOR ILLINOIS

October 1	Egyptian Livestock Association Feeder Cattle Sale. Robbs, Illinois.
October 9	Illinois State Corn-Picking Contest. Ed Brown Farm, Highway 173 and Belividere Road, Rockford. (Rain date is October 10.)
October 10	Seed and Soil Clinic. Champaign-Urbana. Urbana Golf & Country Club, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.
October 15-16	Fortieth Annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians. University of Illinois, Urbana.
October 19-20	National Beef Conference. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.
October 19	Seed and Soil Clinic (for seed and fertilizer dealers). Illinois Building, State Fairgrounds, Springfield, 2:30 p.m.
October 19-23	National Safety Conference, Farm Section. Palmer House, Chicago.
October 21	Seed and Soil Clinic. Effingham Country Club, Effingham, 2:30 p.m.
October 22	Seed and Soil Clinic. Benton Country Club, Benton, 2:30 p.m.
October 28	Jackson County Area Feeder Pig Sale. Murphysboro.
October 30	Sheep Day. University of Illinois, Urbana.
November 3	Seed and Soil Clinic. West Side Student Price Cafe, Macomb, 2:30 p.m.
November 4	Seed and Soil Clinic. Kewanee Hotel, Kewanee, 2:30 p.m.
November 5	Seed and Soil Clinic. Rockford.
November 6	Seed and Soil Clinic. Louis Joliet Hotel, Joliet.
November 19	Feeder Pig Sale. Benton.
November 23-24	Illinois State Horticultural Society. Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield.
November 24	State 4-H Leaders Recognition Banquet. Springfield.
November 26-December 4	International Livestock Exposition. Chicago.
November 28-December 3	National 4-H Club Congress. Chicago.

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HDG:cam
9/28/59

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Offers Land For Sale

URBANA--The University of Illinois announced this week that it will offer for sale 80 acres of LaSalle county farm land, and invites sealed bids on this land.

This 80-acre tract is part of 640 acres given to the University in 1955 by Laura M. Weber. It lies six miles away from the other farms and is too small to operate as a separate farm unit. The land is in Richland township, two and three-tenths miles south and two and one-half miles east of Tonica.

All of the land is tillable except for a small farmstead. There is a house, machine shed and corn crib on the property.

Recently the University bought 80 acres of land across the road from one of the other Weber Trust Farms. This land will replace the property now offered for sale.

The income from the Weber Trust Farms has been used to continue improvement of the soil and buildings begun by Miss Weber. The University has also expanded the livestock program. The terms of the gift called for using any surplus income from the farms to "benefit or be of help to the College of Agriculture."

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All of the money spent on the farms for improvements since 1955 has come from the farm earnings. No tax money has been used. At the same time, the farms have paid the equivalent of complete tax assessment to state and local governments.

All offers shall be made by sealed bids and must be delivered in person or mailed to H. O. Farber, Comptroller, Room 354 Administration Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, by November 16, 1959, at 3:00 p.m. Bid forms and more information can be obtained from D. G. Smith, 301 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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9/28/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lead Poisoning in Dogs Increases

URBANA--The increasing number of cases of lead poisoning in dogs is cause for serious concern, warns Dr. R. M. Thomas, University of Illinois veterinarian.

The dogs may be in a stupor and partially paralyzed, or they may have convulsions, froth at the mouth and try to bite anything or anyone near them. These signs are similar to the signs of rabies, and a laboratory diagnosis is necessary to show the difference between rabies and lead poisoning.

The number of lead-poisoned dogs has risen to the point where any rabies suspects taken to the College of Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Laboratory are now automatically given lead poisoning tests along with the rabies tests.

Dr. Thomas says poisoned dogs may take in lead through the mouth and by breathing fumes in which tiny particles of lead are present. The lead collects in the animal's liver, where only small amounts are needed to cause damage.

Efficient performance of the liver is necessary for proper working of the animal's brain. When the liver is damaged, the brain is starved for oxygen, causing the animal to act like a rabid animal.

With the increased use of lead in many commercial and industrial products, Dr. Thomas points out another possible hazard. Human beings, especially children, are being exposed to many of the same poisoning sources from which a dog may get lead.

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WDR:mfb
9/28/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Statewide Veterinary Conference Scheduled

URBANA--More than 250 veterinarians will return to academic life on Thursday and Friday, October 15 and 16. That's the date of the 40th Annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians at the University of Illinois.

Dr. L. E. Boley, chairman of the conference committee, says that special items of interest will include closed-circuit television demonstrations of diagnostic and surgical techniques. There will also be a demonstration of clinical observation and examination of the heart, including the use of an electrocardiogram that shows abnormalities in heart performance.

The latest information about fighting livestock and animal diseases, and trends in prevention and diagnosis, will be reviewed, as will recent developments and advances in the control of zoonoses, the diseases transmissible between man and other members of the animal kingdom.

Visiting speakers, practicing veterinarians and staff members of the College of Veterinary Medicine will discuss new techniques used in combating livestock and poultry diseases.

The meeting will also include a chicken barbecue, a class reunion, a ladies' program and a banquet for alumni and guests.

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9/28/59
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Regional 4-H Tractor-Driving Contest at Columbia, Mo., Oct. 2-3

URBANA--4-H'ers from the midwest will complete for top honors at the 1959 Regional 4-H Tractor Operators' Contest in Columbia, Mo., Oct. 2-3. Illinois' entry is Dick Holmes, 17, Oneida, who won the state 4-H tractor-driving contest in August at the Illinois State Fair.

The contest is designed to test knowledge of tractor maintenance and skill in safe tractor operation, according to Frank Mynard of the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois.

Scoring is based on the operator's skill in three contest events: (1) a 30-minute written examination dealing with tractor maintenance and safety, (2) a practical examination in which contestants inspect their tractor for maintenance and safety items, and (3) a test of skill in driving a tractor through an obstacle course that would challenge even the most experienced tractor operator.

In the practical examination contestants have three minutes to inspect their tractors to see that they are ready for safe operation. The tractors will need minor adjustments to correct mechanical faults prepared ahead of time by the contest judges.

The contest's major test of driving skill are the two- and four-wheel driving events. In the two-wheel event, each contestant will weave his tractor through a series of stakes while pulling, and at times backing, a two-wheel wagon. He must do it without dislodging a golf ball placed on top of each stake.

The four-wheel event is much the same. However, because turning and backing are more difficult, the stakes are farther apart. In both driving events, judges will score contestants on the time they take in maneuvering through the obstacle course and the number of golf balls they leave on the stakes.

HDN:mfb
9/28/59
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State Nutrition Conference at Macomb

URBANA--Better nutrition for every member of the family will be discussed during the Fall Nutrition Conference at Western Illinois University, Macomb, on Saturday, October 3. The program has been designed to attract parents and teachers as well as physicians.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the Illinois State Medical Society's Committee on Nutrition and the State Nutrition Committee. All sessions will be held in the University's Little Theatre, and registration will start at 8:45 a.m. The morning session will open at 9:45.

Two speakers have been scheduled for the morning. R. Bruce Kirk, professor of education, Jersey City State College, New Jersey, will discuss motivation for good food habits.

Dr. Robert Jackson, head of the department of pediatrics, University of Missouri Medical School, will explain the physician's responsibility for the nutrition of his patients.

The afternoon session will open at 2:00 o'clock with a report on recent research in nutrition and a discussion of changing food habits by Dr. Margaret A. Ohlson. Dr. Ohlson is director of nutrition, University Hospital, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

A panel discussion on the importance of teamwork for better nutrition will close the conference. R. Bruce Kirk will moderate the panel. Other participants are Dr. Robert Jackson; Dr. Margaret Ohlson; D. H. Grissom, deartment of health education, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; Mrs. M. A. Tarulli, director of nutrition, Infant Welfare Society of Chicago; and C. Edith Weir, chief of the division of home economics, American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago.

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JEH:mfb
9/28/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

INCREASE IN FEED PRODUCTION IS SLOWED DESPITE DROPPING OF ACREAGE RESTRICTIONS

URBANA, ILLINOIS
SEPT. 30, 1959

Everyone knows that this year's corn crop is a record-buster--by a big margin. But some other important facts about the corn and feed situation are largely overlooked.

The corn crop is estimated (in September) at 4,382 million bushels, 15 percent more than the previous record set a year ago. But the production of each of the other three feed grains--oats, barley, and sorghum grains--is less than it was last year.

While the production of corn shows an increase of 16 million tons over 1958, half of this amount is offset by the smaller crops of the other feed grains. The net increase in production therefore amounts to only eight million tons, which is the smallest increase since 1956.

In percentage terms, the increase in production of feed grains this year amounts to only 5 percent, compared with increases of 10 percent in each of the two previous years.

According to USDA estimates, about 12 million tons will be added to the feed grain carryover next fall, or only a little more than the nine or ten million tons added to carryover stocks during each of the past two years.

The big cash corn area of central and eastern Illinois was hard-hit by drouth this year. This drouth also extended over into the adjoining area of Indiana. Reduced acre yield in this drouth area will partly offset the increase in acreage planted and harvested.

This year's corn crop matured earlier than usual, particularly in the drouth areas of central and eastern Illinois. The low moisture content of the grain makes for easy storability, and this tends to support market prices.

The very early maturity of the crop may spread out the harvest season and thus avoid excessive pressure on market prices.

(Continued)

The big corn yields are in northern and western Illinois, in Iowa and other heavy livestock-producing areas. Corn produced in these livestock sections tends to be used up faster than corn produced in cash corn areas.

Production of corn and other feeds in the southeastern states is not excessive this year. This area will again require a large amount of corn from Illinois to feed its increasing numbers of livestock and poultry.

The general price support level is four cents a bushel higher for the 1959 crop than it was for the 1958 crop.

These facts lend support to the belief that prices for the 1959 Illinois corn crop will be at least as high as those for last year's crop.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Shipping fever in cattle resembles the common cold in people. The disease is so named because it occurs frequently in cattle, particularly calves, after weaning and movement or shipment into feedlots. Even when not subjected to the rigors of long shipping or hauling, calves often contract the disease after weaning. It's really quite a change for the animals to go from a wet teat to a dry lot. They exhaust themselves by bawling and fretting and thus lower their resistance to the disease. Also, weaning and shipping usually come at a time when the weather may change from balmy and warm to cold and wet. So, you see, an accumulation of things can contribute to shipping fever.

Cause Unknown

As in the common cold, the cause of shipping fever is unknown. Until the causative agent or agents are known, it is impossible to develop a vaccine against the disease. Research is searching for the cause and for treatments that will offer protection. And if research can put a man into space or hit the moon, it can find the cause of shipping fever. But until it does, farmers will pay in weight losses and in treatments for sick animals.

Use T.L.C.

Today you can use T.L.C. to help reduce the incidence and severity of shipping fever. You can move cattle easily to avoid crowding and exhaustion. You can give them a good ride from ranch to feedlot. When you get them home, you can place them in comfortable dry quarters, uncrowded both in sheds and at feeders. Dr. M. E. Mansfield, Station veterinarian, suggests dividing calves into smaller groups to make observation easier. You can isolate sick calves. If it does nothing else, separating

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the sick calves will make the rest of the lot look better and will make individual treatment easier. You can use the very best quality roughage, and you can feed some grain that is kept fresh and appetizing.

If you put all of these things together, they add up to T.L.C., which Bob Webb, Station Superintendent, translates as Tender, Loving Care.

HAC:rf
9/30/59

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Progress for Better Living," 1960 Farm and Home Festival Theme

URBANA--"Progress for Better Living" will be the central theme for the 1960 University of Illinois Farm and Home Festival, Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture announced this week. The dates will be March 31 and April 1 and 2.

Following this central theme, the festival will portray how science and education have led to better farming and better living for people in Illinois and throughout the world.

The three-day exposition will feature exhibits, speaking programs and audience participation activities prepared by College of Agriculture students and faculty.

Dean Howard has appointed K. A. Kendall, associate professor of dairy science, general chairman of the 1960 festival.

The Farm and Home Festivals held during the past two years have attracted an estimated 15,000 people each year. They have replaced Farm and Home Week, formerly held in late January or early February.

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9/30/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Economists Explain Costs of Sealing Corn

URBANA--Some farmers may be money ahead by selling corn from the picker this fall even though the market price is several cents below the loan price, according to R. J. Mutti and Max R. Langham, University of Illinois agricultural economists.

Profits from storing corn for government loan depend on the difference between the loan price of $1.12, plus local adjustments, and the open market price at picking time. But costs may cut the loan price as much as 15 or 20 cents a bushel.

Studies show that moisture shrinkage losses in ear corn usually run from about 4 percent in southern Illinois to 10 percent in northern Illinois. An average 6 percent shrinkage loss means that there will be only 94 bushels of corn left next August for every 100 bushels stored this fall. This shrinkage costs about 7 cents for each bushel of corn sealed.

If corn is stored, interest costs until the loan money becomes available will be about 2 cents a bushel. Extra labor, transportation and handling add another 3 cents a bushel.

Economists estimate that taxes, insurance and insect and rodent losses, plus allowance for risk, cost another 5 1/2 cents a bushel. Allowing a 1 1/2-cent premium for corn delivered below 15.5 percent moisture next August, these costs will take 16 cents a bushel from the $1.12 loan price. This leaves an effective price of 96 cents a bushel for corn sealed.

Individual farmers may want to allow more or less than 16 cents for these variable costs. If storage space is not available, additional costs of providing new space must be added.

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PBJ:mfb
9/30/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

State Corn-Picking Contest in Rockford, Oct. 9

URBANA--Livestock expecting a good feed from corn left in the fields after harvest on the Ed Brown farm near Rockford this fall may be in for quite a surprise. Brown will host at least 18 of Illinois' top corn-picker operators Oct. 9, when the 1959 State Mechanical Corn-Picking Contest is held on his farm.

Thus contest is a popular annual event in Illinois. Held in Stockton last year, it drew more than 5,000 spectators, according to John Siemens, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois, one of the nine contest judges.

Siemens says the state meet, an outgrowth of early hand-picking contests, has been completely mechanized. There are divisions for one-row and two-row pickers, and commercial picker-shellers will be demonstrated. So far 6 one-row and 12 two-row pickers have been accepted by the contest committee.

Where speed, nimble fingers and an accurate throwing arm once determined the state's corn-picking ace, skill in adjusting a mechanical picker for top harvesting efficiency, and safety of operation are now a contestant's most important qualifications.

Although picking speed is a factor in determining the contest's top picker operators, judges emphasize efficiency and safety of operation in selecting winners. Inefficient operators can lose points for ear and shelled corn left in the field and for husks, trash and shelled corn found in the wagon.

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Judges will watch contestants closely for any violations of 20 safety items listed on their safety score sheets. Contestants will lose points for most of the violations. However, five are considered so dangerous that any contestant who violates them will be automatically disqualified from the contest.

These dangerous violations are (1) mounting or dismounting in an unsafe manner, (2) hand lubricating without stopping the machine, (3) hitching or unhitching while the tractor is in gear, (4) allowing extra riders on the picker at any time and (5) refueling while the tractor engine is hot or running.

Siemens says that the Brown farm is an ideal site for the state contest. With a little more parking space, it could be used for a national contest. A community must sponsor two successful state contests before it is eligible for the national corn-picking contest, which often draws up to 100,000 spectators.

The state contest is sponsored by the agricultural-industry committee of the Rockford Chamber of Commerce. It will be held on Saturday, Oct.10, if it rains on Oct. 9.

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HDN:cam
10/1/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Clean Heating Equipment Reduces Chance of Fire

URBANA--Defective heating and cooking equipment caused over 80,000 building fires last year.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says this number represents nearly 15 percent of all building fires, and defective equipment ranks second only to matches and smoking as a cause of fires.

November through March are the months of heavy fire loss in dwellings, Hogsett points out. Now, during National Fire Prevention Week, October 4 - 10, would be an excellent time to check your heating and cooking equipment. Chimneys need to be cleaned once a year, flues checked, cracks filled and defects repaired.

Eliminating four of the most common farm fire hazards would cut losses in half, Hogsett says. These four include unsafe heating and cooking installation, inadequate protection from lightning, combustible roofs and unsafe electrical wiring.

And remember always to keep combustible materials away from sources of heat.

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OLH:cam
10/1/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Shipping Fever Research Starts Again

URBANA--Shipping fever research swings into high gear at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine as large numbers of feeder cattle start coming into Illinois.

Each fall for the past two years, researchers under the direction of Dr. A. B. Hoerlein have been working on this disease complex. These workers are now carefully evaluating a virus, called "para influenza 3," which was shown by previous work to cause an infection in calves during the first few weeks in the feedlot.

Although this viral infection has been found in all groups of calves studied, Dr. Hoerlein says further research is necessary to establish a direct cause-and-effect relationship between this virus and shipping fever.

Once such a relationship can be demonstrated, research workers will be able to work on measures to control and prevent this disease.

This fall over 2,500 feeder cattle will be studied. The broad scope of this project is possible only through the cooperation of farmers, livestock associations and veterinarians throughout Illinois, according to Dr. Hoerlein.

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WDR:cam
10/1/29

Dorsal-Ventral Lower Respiratory Tract Joint

Dorsal--Ventral Lower Respiratory Joints also that, as the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine on Large Animals Feeder Cattle start coming into Illinois.

Each fall for the past two years, researchers under the direction of Dr. A. T. Dorfield have been working on this disease problem. These workers are now successfully evaluating a vaccine called "Pneumoc 3," which was given in previous work to cause an immunity reaction during the first few weeks in the feedlot.

Although this viral infection has been found in all feedlots worldwide, Dr. Dorfield says further research is necessary to develop a direct cause-and-effect relationship between this virus and bacterial damage.

Then more significantly can be demonstrated, research results will be able to lead to measures to control and prevent this disease.

This fall over 2,000 feeder cattle will be studied. The real hope of this project is possible help through the cooperation between Dorfield associates and veterinarians throughout Illinois, especially in Dr. Dorfield.

Bridge
7/1/78

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dangerous Disease Claiming Large Numbers of Hogs

URBANA--An unusual and dangerous disease is racing through Illinois swine herds in counties where hog production accounts for a large share of the farmer's income. This disease has not been definitely identified. Some outright cases of hog cholera have been found. In other infected herds, signs of other diseases are sometimes present.

Hardest hit areas are Mercer, Lee, Bureau, Henry, Knox and Rock Island counties, where farmers are working against time to vaccinate and revaccinate their hogs against cholera. In spite of this vaccination program, herd losses are high, running from 10 to 100 percent. New herds are being affected each week.

University of Illinois veterinarians believe the current outbreak is the result of several factors:

Farmers have not vaccinated against hog cholera, since recent cholera losses have not been serious.

It is possible that new infectious strains of hog cholera virus may be breaking through vaccination protection in some cases this year. This may be due to unknown factors, such as complicating stress and infections, that may have prevented the hogs from developing a serviceable immunity after vaccination.

It is also possible that the present disease problem may be similar to that of 1950-51. During that period herd vaccination did

-more-

not protect some swine against the ravages of a variation in the hog cholera virus.

This unusual disease often shows signs that resemble swine flu. After losing one or two hogs, the farmer may notice that some swine have difficulty in breathing. When he assumes that the disease is swine flu and waits for a week to ten days before taking action, the infection gets a head start.

Veterinarians studying the disease history in a herd may find that revaccinating apparently healthy swine in infected herds may delay the infection but does not entirely prevent its spread.

This destructive disease was first called to the attention of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine in July. Not having isolation facilities to work with such contagious material, the State Diagnostic Laboratory sent samples to the Iowa Veterinary Research Institute. Researchers there volunteered to start unraveling this complicated disease problem.

Until research reveals some answers to the problem, veterinarians believe farmers must pay close attention to basic disease prevention practices. They emphasize that frequent moving of swine tends to spread the infection. Such movement is especially critical where large herds are concentrated in limited areas.

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WDR:mfb
10/5/59

product upon mixing against the toxoids of a variation in the for
place values.

This unusual disease crisis above might that presence swine
. After longer one or two days, the fever may within that been
may have difficulty in breathing. When be allowed that eye discharge
making its and units for a week to the only better lasting animal. The
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vention practices. They emphasize that frequent moving of swine breds
spread the infection. Such movement is especially critical where
the herds are concentrated in limited areas.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Deer Comeback May Present Disease Problems

URBANA--More than 25,000 deer now roam the woodlands and pastures of Illinois.

University of Illinois veterinarians are glad to see the deer make this comeback. But they are also aware that this growing deer population creates potential disease problems for domestic animals and man, writes Dr. D. H. Ferris, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, in the latest issue of Illinois Research.

The deer population has increased ten-fold in the past ten years. Deer have been reported in all counties, and 33 counties now have populations large enough to permit hunting. With the deer invading all areas of the state, deer disease problems are becoming statewide.

In the northern states, deer are involved in spreading liver rot to cattle. In southern and eastern states, deer harbor anaplasmosis. They have also been suspected of carrying blue tongue of sheep.

Researchers have shown that deer are probably not responsible for spreading brucellosis. However, they are now investigating the possibility that deer may act as carriers and spreaders of leptospirosis, a disease that attacks man as well as animals.

Although few Illinois deer have active tuberculosis, veterinarians are concerned about the number of tuberculous deer brought into Illinois from neighboring states.

As the deer population grows, further studies will be needed to enable veterinarians to safeguard this valuable animal resource, as well as the health of livestock and man, writes Dr. Ferris.

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WDR:mfb
10/5/59

Community Has Present Diverse Problems

TODAY'S--More than 21,000 Deer now face the possibilities and dangers of Illinois.

Numerically of Illinois universities are living in one all deer in this community. But they are also aware that this growing deer community creates potential diverse problems for numerous specials and groups, says Dr. G. L. Verner, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, in the latest issue of Illinois Research.

The deer population has increased dramatically in the past ten years. Deer have been reported in all counties, and it considering the expectations large enough to permit hunting. But the deer invasion areas of the state, deer disease problems are becoming evident.

In the northern states, deer are infected in growing into contact. In addition the hunting season, deer are infected in growing into contact. They have also been suspected of carrying like ticks to humans.

Researchers have found that deer are probably not susceptible to human infection. However, they are susceptible the possibility that deer may act as carriers and spreaders of tuberculosis, disease that attacks man as well as animals.

Although the Illinois deer have active conservators, research and are concerned about the number of tuberculosis, deer research has shown the reservoir source.

As the deer population grows, further problems will be created veterinarians to determine this reservoir action, or as the result of diseases and man, writes Dr. Verner.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Note Lag in Farm Labor Income

URBANA--Labor income of Illinois farmers hasn't risen so fast as labor income of factory workers in the same areas of the state.

John Herbst, University of Illinois agricultural economist, makes this point in the fall issue of Illinois Research, published this week by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

In figuring farm labor income, Herbst does not include interest returns earned by investments.

Nevertheless, he points out that farm output has increased as fast as, and sometimes faster than, man-hour output in industry. And he wonders whether farmers' labor income has increased the amount suggested by expanding hourly output.

The article, in tracing the ups and downs of farm labor income since 1944, compares farmers from 12 areas of the state. Farmers in east-central Illinois were the only ones who averaged a higher labor income in 1954 than the average factory worker in that area.

However, when returns from family labor and invested capital were included in farm income, farm earnings were as high as factory wages except in southern Illinois areas.

Herbst thinks that in time the labor income of the two groups will come closer together through continuing off-farm migration, more land and capital per farmer and more off-farm work.

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REF:mfb
10/5/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

County Extension Workers Attend Annual Fall Conference

URBANA--Illinois farm advisers, home advisers and assistants will meet at the University of Illinois October 13-16 for the 1959 Annual Fall Conference of Extension Workers.

The four-day meeting will include noted speakers, panel discussions and question sessions. Featured theme is "Our American Heritage."

Advisers and assistants will hear University of Illinois specialists discuss recommendations and problems for the coming months. Conference objectives include developing better understanding of extension opportunities and responsibilities.

Speakers include Dr. Clifton L. Ganus, Jr., vice-president of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas. Dr. Ganus will speak on "Socialism and Free Enterprise in Europe." Other featured speakers will be Kenneth H. Anderson, associate director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls 4-H Club Work, and L. L. Cunningham, president, Business Institute of Milwaukee.

Special features include a panel discussion of urban 4-H Club work. The "Photographer of the Year" award will be presented to the farm adviser who turned in the best newspaper picture of extension practices during the past year.

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PBJ:mfb
10/5/59
NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Editors: This story will be of special interest in the southern half of Illinois.)

Weather Damage Causes "Moldy" Soybeans

URBANA--Dry weather or other conditions interfering with normal soybean growth have been blamed for the many cases of "moldy" soybeans reported in southern Illinois.

D. W. Chamberlain, soybean disease worker with the USDA Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, says that the "moldy" soybeans are actually weather-damaged. Affected beans shrivel and turn a dirty gray or brown. Grain buyers discount damaged beans heavily.

The amount of weather damage depends on growing conditions when soybean pods fill. All varieties can be damaged if normal growth is stopped while the beans are still developing.

Chamberlain points out that weather damage is not a disease. The damage cannot be carried over to next year through seed or soil.

Periods of hot, dry weather when soybeans filled this year probably caused most of the damage. Other possible causes are potassium deficiency and early use of defoliants. Anything that stops growth before the beans are fully developed can cause weather damage.

-more-

Soybeans do not mature properly after growth is interrupted. Several organisms often attack the affected beans before harvest. At least half a dozen different organisms have been found growing on weather-damaged beans sent to the Regional Soybean Laboratory.

Storing damaged beans at high moisture levels may be risky. Work at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station shows that organisms found on weather-damaged beans may continue to grow and develop in storage if moisture levels are above 13 percent.

High temperatures resulting from the growth may affect the vigor of seedlings if damaged soybeans are planted next spring.

PBJ:cm
10/8/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Low-Cost Gains Reduce Feeder Cattle Risks

URBANA--The expression "They said it couldn't be done" may apply to making a profit on cattle feeding this winter.

Current feeder cattle prices will test the ability of the shrewdest cattle feeder to break even, much less make a profit. But it is possible, says G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist.

In the current issue of PRAIRIE FARMER, Carlisle outlines several rations for wintering cattle this winter. These rations are designed to produce the cheapest possible gains. Cattle feeders who use them along with careful management practices may be able to show a profit in their ledgers next year.

Here are the wintering rations Carlisle suggests:

1. Corn silage for steer calves. (These calves should gain about 1 1/2 pounds per head daily.)

Protein and mineral are the two main deficiencies in corn silage. Although the kind of protein is not too important, the amount is. Calves on a full feed of corn silage need the protein contained in 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds of cottonseed or soybean meal fed daily. Or feed 2 pounds of a 32 percent supplement daily.

Add a mineral mixture to the top of the silage every day. Use about 1/10 pound for each calf. Commercially prepared protein supplements, however, usually contain enough mineral to meet the calves' requirements.

-more-

<u>Cyber Dales Palace Feeder Cattle Slide</u>

Gamma--The expression "they said it would'n be done" may by to mention a profit on cattle feeding this winter.

Current feeder cattle prices will test the ability of the market cattle feeder to break even, much less make a profit. But if probability says n. E. cattle, inherently at fallible determine live-ge operation.

In the current issue of TRADER FARMER, Carlisle Swiftness ral reviews for wintering cattle this winter. These reviews co-lized to produce the cheapest possible gains. Cattle feeders wi- then slowly with careful management practices may be able to make a fit in their feeding next year.

Here are the winterin reviews Carlisle suggests:

1. <u>Keep alive for stock raises</u>. (These calves should gai at 1 1/2 pounds per head daily.)

Problem are numerous are the can cain deficiencies to cows ing. Although the kind of protein is not too important. The amount Calves ne a full feed of corn silage and the protein concentrate in 4 to 1 1/2 pounds of cottonseed or soybean meal daily. or four cents of a 32 percent supplement daily.

Add a dimerol, minerals to the ing of the ration every day. Use ar 1/2 pound for each calf. Commercially prepared minerals provi- ds. However, usually contain enough dimerol to meet the daily re- quirements.

Feeding trials have indicated that calves do not need dry feed with this ration. But calves at the University of Illinois gained slightly faster when they received 2 pounds of hay daily.

If 2 pounds of legume hay is fed, use 1/2 pound less protein supplement.

Gains on this ration will cost about 12 to 14 cents a pound. The exact amount depends on how well the calves gain and how much the supplement costs.

To get faster gains than 1 1/2 pounds daily, add corn to the ration. Do not add more supplement. More supplement will increase cost of gains. And corn will increase gains just as well as more supplement will.

2. Sorghum silage for steer calves. Use the same amount of supplement and minerals recommended for corn silage. But give each calf an additional 2 pounds of grain daily. Then the gains will equal those made on corn silage.

3. Rations containing a full feed of legume hay or legume silage. Calves gaining about 1 1/2 pounds daily get adequate protein from legume roughage. But they will need more energy.

Corn is the cheapest source of needed energy. Feed 4 pounds of shelled corn or 5 pounds of ground ear corn per head daily, plus all the silage the animals will eat.

Calves on this ration probably won't need minerals. But it's a good idea to offer a mineral mixture free choice.

Oat or other cereal grain silages present a combination of problems. It's necessary to feed the same amount of protein used with corn silage and the same amount of grain fed with legume silage.

Oat silage is also low in vitamin A content, so give the calves about 2 pounds of good legume hay each day. Or make sure that the protein supplement fed contains extra vitamin A.

U. of I. research has shown that calves respond to hormone feeding during winter while they are on roughage as well as on fattening rations. Steer calves especially should be implanted at the beginning of the winter feeding period. Or feed a supplement containing stilbestrol.

Do not use more than 24-milligram stilbestrol implants. Implants of this size increase daily winter gains by 1/3 to 1/2 pound.

PAC:mfb
10/8/59

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Successful Disease Eradication Program

URBANA--Illinois hatcherymen now sell sound, healthy turkey poults that "stand up on the market." This is a direct result of the successful pullorum-typhoid eradication program now in progress.

The success of this program is an outstanding example of disease eradication achievement through the combined efforts of all turkey breeders, says Dr. E. I. Pilchard, supervisor of the diagnostic laboratory at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Illinois turkey hatcheries are now one of the safest sources in the country from which to buy turkey poults.

The pullorum-typhoid eradication program is a continuing program. The (annual) testing phase is now in progress, and will continue through December 31. In this fall's testing of Illinois turkey breeder flocks, 100 percent cooperation is anticipated.

Participation in this program has several results: It assures turkey poult buyers of minimum losses from pullorum-typhoid infections. It safeguards turkey breeder laying flocks. And it provides a sound basis for expanding the Illinois turkey industry.

These results are important, says Dr. Pilchard. But even more significant is the fact that the success of this program offers encouragement to other associations interested in disease eradication.

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WDR:cm
10/8/59

Pest Insecticide Research Predicting Failure

Ideals--Illinois pest-preyers can call around, usually during this that "about ag on the budget." This is a direct result of the essential pulicene-hybrid eradication program now in progress.

The success of this project is in jeopardy because of insufficient eradication achievement through the combined efforts of all study laboratory, says Dr. C. T. Pilcrow, supervisor of the Entomologic Laboratory at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Direct survey laboratories saw the use of the pulicene spreaders in the survey from which by any leading pulicene.

The pulicene-hybrid eradication program is a beneficiary program. The (social) saving plans is one in progress, and will continue through December 31. In this fiscal year of Illinois survey study finds, its general conversion is estimated.

Insecticide to this program has several results. It during study pest indices of national issues from pulicene-hybrid activities. It referenced study insecticide injury items. But it gave the a good basis for modifier the Illinois survey research.

Those results are inconclusive, says Dr. Pilcrow. But such is significant to the fact that the success of this program depends on continuement to other associations interested in damage eradication.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Receive Grant for Disease Study

URBANA--A $10,000 research grant, earmarked for work to gain a better understanding of infectious disease, has been awarded to the University of Illinois Department of Plant Pathology by the National Institute of Health.

This money will support research in the genetics and physiology of the corn rust fungus and the plant it attacks.

To take effect next spring, the grant will permit continuation of current research headed by plant pathologist A. L. Hooker.

Hooker explains that the use of disease-resistant varieties appears to be the best bet for controlling such diseases as corn rust. Information on the genetic make-up of both the parasite and the host plant will aid the plant breeder in developing disease-resistant varieties.

This basic research may have an application to certain animal and human diseases as well.

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RFH:cm
10/8/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Award Grant for Fungus Research

URBANA--The National Science Foundation has awarded David Gottlieb, University of Illinois plant pathologist, a three-year grant of over $46,000 to do basic research on the physiology of fungi.

The grant will support efforts to learn more about the basic life processes of the organisms. Gottlieb hopes the work will furnish clues to better control of the fungi that attack commercial crops.

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RFH:cm
10/8/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS OCT. 7, 1959

PRICES OF FEEDER CATTLE SHOW LOWER TREND

Prices of feeder and stocker cattle and calves were trimmed by $2 to $4 a hundred pounds during the past few weeks. Prices came down because many farmers refused to pay ranchers' early asking prices. The ranchers were loaded with cattle. They had to sell. Killers were not in competition with farmers--prices were too high.

The price decline may--or may not--be over. Either way farmers who need cattle should do some shopping around. Compare quality, prices, weights and methods of computing weight to be paid for. Many cattle may be bought at considerably less than the first asking prices.

The rebuilding of ranch herds is about finished. The supply of cattle available for feeding is apparently at an all-time high.

At the beginning of this year, ranchers and farmers had 19,755,000 head of calves under one year old, not counting those being kept for milk. This number was 7 percent more than the year before and 4 percent more than the previous record high of four years before. Most of those calves are now yearlings.

We estimate the number of calves dropped by beef cows this year at around 23,000,000 head. This would be 8 percent more than last year and 3 percent more than the previous record high set in 1955.

The total 1959 calf crop, including dairy calves, is estimated at 41,300,000 head. That is 2 percent more than last year, although 3 percent short of the all-time record set in 1954. The declining number of dairy cows holds down the total calf crop.

While the calf crop is larger this year, slaughter of calves is smaller. Commercial slaughter from January through August totaled only about 5 million head. This is one-fifth less than last year and more than one-third less than two years ago.

(Continued)

Imports of cattle and calves from Mexico and Canada have been a little smaller this year than they were in 1958. From January through August, imports from Mexico totaled 280,000, head, down 9 percent from last year. During the same period, imports from Canada totaled 280,000 head, down 28 percent. Most of these cattle were stockers and feeders.

Prices for fat cattle may work toward a lower level during the next few months. During the past 10 years, average prices of choice steers were highest in September and lowest in February. February prices averaged about 7 percent lower than the September figures.

The past year was an exception. Prices of choice steers at Chicago averaged just under $27 from July into December and around $28 in January and February. Peak month was April, with an average price of $30.33.

Cattle prices are at an unusually high level in relation to prices of other farm products. Adjustment to more normal relationships probably is beginning.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A roundup of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Cattle growers in southern Illinois are doing a better job than they used to do. They are not only producing higher quality cattle, but also following management practices that make their product easier to sell. The improvement in southern Illinois cattle has been tremendous over the past ten years.

The Evidence

On Thursday, October 1, cattle growers brought over 2,500 good to choice feeder cattle to the Station for their annual sale. The cattle were well-boned, wide-muzzled, deep-bodied calves and yearlings with the capacity for making better than average feedlot gains. They were dehorned and of good quality. They were ready for the feedlot the minute the feeder bought them.

In contrast with this year, fewer than 400 cattle were sold at the sale ten years ago. And many of those 400 cattle were off-color brindles showing the fine bone and legginess common to mixed dairy stock. Many were horned so that the feeder had to assume the risks and cost of dehorning. More than just a few were staggy.

The improvement in breeding and management of southern Illinois cattle is a credit to the farmers and to the Egyptian Livestock Association. They have increasingly and persistently closed the gate on lower grading kinds. We at the Station hope we too have had some small part in this improvement through our demonstration and education program.

Sale Toppers--$33.25

Thirty-three head of 402-pound steer calves topped the sale at $33.25. The highest price for an individual sold as a 4-H calf at $45.50. The average price was $26.87 on 2,518 head. The total gross amounted to $328,535.53.

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THIS WEEK...

AT FIRST ANNUAL

(A summary of the week's work, activities and observations of the University of Illinois Sixth Savings Experiment Station since Tuesday in southern Illinois, prepared by R. A. Lara)

Cattle growers in southern Illinois are doing a better job than they used to do. They are not only producing higher quality cattle, but also following management practices that make their product easier to sell. The improvement in southern Illinois cattle has been tremendous over the past ten years.

The Evidence

On Thursday, October 2, cattle growers brought over 7,000 pens of choice feeder cattle to the station for their annual sale. The cattle were well-bred, wide-mouthed, deep-bodied calves and yearlings with the capacity for being better than average feedlot paint. They were dehorned and of good quality. They were ready for the feedlot the minute the feeder bought them.

In contrast with this year, fewer than 400 cattle were sold at the sale ten years ago. And many of those 400 cattle were off-center brahmans sloping the fine tame and logginess cannot be sized daily since. They were heavy so that the feeder had to stand the risks and cost of [illegible]. Even then had a few [illegible].

The improvement in breeding and management of southern Illinois cattle is a credit to the farmers and to the Egyptian Livestock Association. They have increasingly and persistently closed the gate on lower grading stock. As of the station hope we too have had some small part in this improvement through our insemination and education program.

Sale Tonnage--[illegible]

Thirty-three lead of [illegible] steer calves topped the sale at [illegible]. The highest price for an individual sold as a 4-d calf at [illegible]. The average price was [illegible] on [illegible] head. The total gross amounted to [illegible].

Prices generally were just about a nickel lower than at the sale last year. Naturally the producers thought the prices were too low, and the feeders thought they were too high, but anyway the cattle sold at a price that seemed realistic in light of present and future fat cattle prices. Both the producer and the feeder have a chance to make a little on these cattle.

HAC:rb
10/7/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Develop New Lease For Modern Livestock Farms

URBANA--Livestock farm owners and operators making their 1960 leasing plans will now have a chance to use a new improved livestock share lease form developed at the University of Illinois.

This new lease form is designed to take care of the increased mechanization taking place in many livestock feeding operations. It can be used for extremely large-scale operations as well as for farms of typical size.

The new lease is arranged in columns, making it easier to fill out. Landlord and tenant can quickly see how they will share the investments, expenses and returns in the farm businesss.

Space is provided for amendments or changes in the general leasing plan. New farming practices, such as arrangements for sharing costs and applications of agricultural chemicals, are also included. The new lease also provides for sharing costs of mechanized feed-handling equipment between landlord and tenant. Also, a new idea for sharing tractor fuel and electricity costs is presented.

If a tenant should leave the farm, the lease can provide for reimbursing him for unused portions of investments in the farm business.

-more-

Along with the usual leasing terms, the new form also contains a section covering sound management and business procedures. With this new lease, owners and operators can set up and carry out a sound, workable farm business.

With each new lease form is a leaflet suggesting ways to use the lease and helps for filling it out.

The new lease was prepared by F. J. Reiss and F. M. Sims, University of Illinois agricultural economists, and N. G. P. Krausz, professor of agricultural law. Some farm advisers, vocational agriculture teachers, farm management fieldmen and professional farm managers made suggestions during preparation of the form. Copies can be obtained from any Illinois farm adviser or the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, Urbana, for 10 cents each.

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HDG:cam
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Antibiotics May Find Job in Crops

URBANA--Some day antibiotics might be as common in controlling crop diseases as they are in checking human and animal ills.

David Gottlieb, University of Illinois plant pathologist, sees the prospect of farmers' adding antibiotic-producing organisms to the soil--much as they would add fertilizer--to control a wide range of diseases caused by fungi, bacteria and viruses.

But that won't happen until researchers find out some secrets that antibiotics are still keeping. Gottlieb, for example, wants to know whether antibiotics are produced naturally in the soil. "We strongly suspect it, but so far can't prove it," he says.

At present, high cost practically rules out the idea of applying ready-made antibiotics to the soil. But if soil microbes could do the manufacturing, antibiotics might find widespread use as a crop disease weapon.

In a ready-made spray, antibiotics currently have limited use against diseases in commercial orchards.

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RFH:cam
10/12/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Heavy Grain Feeding Won't Cause Caked Udders in Dairy Cows

URBANA--Research shows that dairymen can feed heavy grain rations to build up dairy cows for calving without causing severe udder swelling after calving.

Leo Fryman, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist, explains a U. of I. experiment in which researchers put nine cows and nine two-year-old heifers on a heavy grain feeding program six weeks before calving.

Cows received 12 pounds of grain a day up to calving, and two-year-olds received 9 pounds. A control group of cows and heifers received no grain. Both groups were fed 2 pounds of medium-quality alfalfa hay and 1½ pounds of good corn silage daily per hundred pounds of body weight.

A check of each cow's udder on the third day after calving showed no more udder swelling or congestion in the grain-fed group than in the group not receiving grain. However, two-year-olds in both groups showed slightly more udder congestion than did older cows.

The grain-fed group gained an average of 73 pounds during the test period. The group receiving no grain gained only 43 pounds. Later experiments at Cornell, Ohio State and the University of Maryland produced the same results, Fryman explains.

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HDN:cam
10/12/59

FOR P.M. RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1959

Economists Suggest Livestock Marketing Cooperative Merger

URBANA--A merger of the Peoria Producers' Commission Association, the Producers' Livestock Commission Company of Springfield and the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association of Decatur was suggested today as a move toward strengthening cooperative livestock marketing in central Illinois.

University of Illinois agricultural economists E. E. Broadbent and M. B. Kirtley, speaking before 200 Illinois farm advisers and assistants at the annual extension conference at Urbana, pointed out that competition in livestock marketing is likely to increase. The three marketing firms will probably face increased problems in maintaining volume, as well as an increase in operational costs, if they remain independent.

The economists said the proposed consolidation of the three firms should:

1. Create a more effective livestock marketing organization. Possible reductions in unit cost of operation should result if the three cooperatives merge. It should also be easier to get credit when needed.

2. Allow better field service. This could lead to more effective use of lamb pools, feeder calf sales and feeder pig sales wherever needed.

3. Strengthen membership relations. Consolidation would give the opportunity to develop a strong marketing association supported and directed by livestock producers for their own benefit.

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If the proposed merger is put into effect, Broadbent and Kirtley suggest that the hog department of the new organization continue to sell hogs to buyers at Peoria and Springfield. But an order buying arrangement should be developed in order to coordinate sales from all marketing points. The hog department should also develop local feeder pig programs.

The new cattle department should control both slaughter and feeder purchases and sales at all locations, the economists suggested. Present salesmen could be moved around wherever needed.

The sheep department should also handle all buying and selling, including lamb pools. More lamb pools should be scheduled during the season of heavy lamb marketing.

The economists proposed that the new cooperative divide the market territory into districts with comparable numbers of marketable livestock. Directors could be elected from these districts to serve five-year terms.

Also suggested was a study to determine whether local auctions should be developed. The proposed new cooperative might handle some well-located auctions along with present services.

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PBJ:cm
10/12/59

of Proposed Cooperative Society - :

If the proposed merger is put into effect, Jacksonville-Duval County suggest that the new department of the new consolidation consider to call loge to govern as Parks and Recreation. But in order other departments should be developed in order to recreation center for all municipal parks. The for department should also deals local leader big problems.

The new parks department should control both elementary and higher purchases and sales at all locations. The accounting supervisor should balance could be owned already operator engine.

The above departments should also handle all legal and medical liability land pools. Some land pools should be scheduled during the season of heavy land marketing.

The committee proposed that the new cooperative divide the other territory into districts with responsible persons as supervisors in charge. Directors could be placed from those institutes to more live-year terms.

Also suggested was a study to determine whether Jacksonville should be developed. The problems for cooperative other handle some full-located services alone with present employees.

-oo-

Respectfully
9/12/57

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Home Economics 4-H Clubs Add 2,440 Members

URBANA--Home economics 4-H Club enrollment increased 2,440 this year, bringing the state total to 40,620. Membership in both home economics and agriculture clubs now stands at 76,568.

Arlene Wolfram, state 4-H staff member in charge of enrollment records, believes the increase has been due largely to the enthusiasm and interest of the members themselves. Even first- and second-year members realize some of the opportunities offered by 4-H work, and they are anxious to share it with their friends.

Many of the girls who have been members for several years are now serving as junior leaders. They are cooperating with the county extension staff and the adult leaders by informing parents about 4-H work, recruiting members and organizing new clubs.

The increase in membership has been state-wide, according to Miss Wolfram. Some of the smaller, sparsely populated counties have made significent gains along with the large ones. For example, Cass, Edwards, Wayne and Franklin counties have added about 70 home economics members each.

County by county, Rock Island leads in membership with a total of 1,265. Champaign county is a close second with 1,262; Cook, third with 1,092; and DuPage, fourth with 1,022.

Four counties, McLean, Vermilion, Tazewell and Macon, have more than 900 members each, and ten other counties have passed the 600-mark.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[illegible] Exceeding 4-H Clubs Add 2,440 Members

[illegible]—Some exceeding 4-H Club enrollment increased 2,440 [illegible] year, bringing the state total to 46,620. Membership in rich home [illegible]nomics and agriculture clubs now stands at 70,[illegible].

Arlene Wolfram, state 4-H staff member in charge of enrollment [illegible]ords, believes the increase has been due largely to the enthusiasm [illegible] interest of the members themselves. Even first- and second-year [illegible]bers realize some of the opportunities offered by 4-H work, and they [illegible] anxious to share it with their friends.

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County by county, each raised leads in membership with a total [illegible] 1,[illegible]. Champaign county is a close second with 1,[illegible]; Cook, third [illegible] 1,[illegible]; and Dodge, fourth with 1,[illegible].

Four counties, Watson, Macmillan, Truckwell and Smith, have [illegible] than 700 members each, and ten other counties have passed the 600-[illegible].

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Membership goals are set at the county level, Miss Wolfram explained, and sights are already trained on 1962, the 100th anniversary of the land-grant colleges and universities.

County home and farm advisers, extension councils and committees have set the 1962 goal at 100,000 agriculture and home economics 4-H Club members for the state. If this goal is to be realized, each county must make a gain of 15 percent, and each club now organized must add two new members.

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JEH:cam
10/12/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

GETTING OFF CORN CONTROLS WILL BE DIFFICULT

URBANA, ILLINOIS
OCT. 14, 1959

The present corn situation reminds us of the old Chinese saying, "He who would ride a tiger should first make plans for dismounting."

For several years we have been riding the tiger--of production control. Some people enjoyed the ride. Others did not. This year we are getting off. And dismounting will be an interesting experience.

The production controls on corn were voluntary. No farmer was compelled to restrict his plantings. But farmers who limited their plantings got higher prices (from the government) than farmers who sold on the open market.

In recent years only one-fifth or less of the farmers limited their corn planting in order to qualify for the higher price support. Others planted as much as they thought best for their own farm business. These farmers did not increase their plantings much this year.

On many farms the government planting allotment, or acreage, was only about half of the normal corn acreage. Thus farmers who were complying with their corn allotments had only about half as much corn as would ordinarily be included in a high-profit rotation. When corn controls were dropped this year, most of these farmers doubled their acreages.

The U. S. acreage of corn for harvest jumped from 73 million in 1958 to 84 million this year. This increase amounts to 15 percent. Although it is a big increase, this year's acreage is still far below the record acreages planted in the horse-and-mule days. The acreage of corn harvested reached an all-time peak of 111 million away back in 1917. It held at around 100 million for about ten years and then pushed back to over 110 million in 1932. After that it gradually decreased until by 1957 it had shrunk to less than 73 million.

It thus appears that economic factors, as well as acreage restrictions, have been working to cut corn acreages. But it is difficult to clearly identify causes and effects. For example, acreage

restrictions on corn and cotton tended to force farmers to plant other crops, especially soybeans. Prices of soybeans and soybean products declined, and consumption greatly increased. Gradually the demand for soybeans increased and provided a good second-best use for farm land.

It would be interesting to speculate on what our Illinois farm situation would have been if the soybean crop had not been developed to grow well under corn-belt conditions.

Part of the increased corn production this year is offset by smaller crops of oats, barley, sorghum grains, soybeans and wheat. Production of hay also was smaller than last year.

Even with the big jump in corn acreage, the excess of feed grain production over probable disappearance is only moderately larger than it has been in the past two years. Where we added around 10 million tons to excess stocks of feed grains in each of the past two years, the addition this year will probably be around 12 to 14 million tons.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

As everyone knows, particularly if he has already put away his lawnmower, the frequent heavy rains this fall have really stimulated grass growth. Cattle and sheep on the Station are enjoying unusually luxuriant grazing. But the silage-making and seeding crews have slowed to a muddy halt.

These field crews, however, are reinforcing the plot-working crews. Harvesting plots is usually handwork, and men in knee boots can go where field choppers can't.

Plot sampling involves much more work than is apparent to the casual observer. So the regular plot crews welcome assistance from the field crews.

To give you an idea of plot sampling, let's look at the grain sorghum test here on the Station. We have only seven varieties, but each variety is planted 28 times. And the 28 plots are scattered throughout the grain sorghum test area.

We plant each variety 28 times to reduce any errors that might occur in sampling and to reduce the chance that one variety may have a more favorable planting site. Well, anyway, seven varieties multiplied by 28 equals 196 plots to be sampled.

Here is what was involved in sampling: First, we wanted to know how much silage each variety would yield. This meant that part of each plot had to be hand-cut and piled separately for running through a forage chopper. Afterwards, the entire mass of chopped forage was weighed. Then a sample of each variety was weighed and placed in a forage drying oven so that we would know the dry-matter yield of each variety.

To obtain grain yields, the heads from part of each plot were cut off, sacked and threshed. The sampling did not stop with the threshing of the grain.

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Each of the threshed samples was sifted and weighed. After weighing, part of each sample was put into a small bucket and was weighed to obtain a test weight, or the weight per bushel. Meanwhile part of each sample was also being tested for moisture.

Now, what else can you do to a sorghum test plot? I guess you could dream up a jillion other tests to run. You might, for example, test both the grain and the forage of each variety for protein content. And you could test it for many other characteristics.

The following data we think are important and are easily obtained:

Each variety was scored for standing ability and resistance to plant disease. Each variety was measured for plant height. And even more important than plant height is uniformity of height. Some varieties are level; others are up and down, making combining difficult. Uniformity of head length and the distance from the base of the head to the top leaf are also important for easy harvesting. So these additional measurements are being made on each variety.

As you can see, it takes a lot of work to test varieties that will be acceptable for field planting.

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10/15/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Narrow-Row Soybeans Make Top Yield

URBANA--Soybeans planted in 28-inch rows yielded about four bushels more than average on the University of Illinois Allerton Trust Farms near Monticello this year.

J. B. Cunningham, trust farm manager, reports that 885 acres of soybeans on eight farms averaged 31.2 bushels an acre. In spite of the severe drouth, this yield was about the same as last year's. Rainfall for June, July and August measured only two to three inches. Last year June and July rainfall totaled 15 inches.

The top-yielding farm made 35 bushels an acre on 38.6 acres. The operator, Frank Lubbers, Jr., planted his beans in 28-inch rows and did a thorough job of preparing the land, planting, cultivating and harvesting, Cunningham reports.

University of Illinois agronomists have obtained about 5 bushels an acre more for soybeans planted in 24-inch rows than in the usual 40-inch rows. Following these research results, Cunningham has encouraged the farm operators on the Allerton Trust Farms to plant their beans in narrower rows. Several operators fixed their planters to plant 38-inch rows and used the same row width for both corn and soybeans. The results so far look promising for both corn and soybeans, although corn yields have not yet been figured.

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HDG:mfb
10/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Soil Report Published for Williamson County

URBANA--Soil Survey Report 79, telling all about the soils in Williamson County, has just been published by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About eight years of survey, drafting and writing work went into this publication which, in detail and technical information, represents a new look in Illinois soil reports. For instance, there's a section on engineering properties of the soil to help highway engineers plan projects in Williamson County.

The detailed soil map will be valuable for such uses as land appraisal, land use planning, credit evaluation, watershed programming and reforestation projects. Professional agencies will also find useful planning material in the detailed descriptions of the physical properties of every soil type.

Farmers and farm managers will find more pertinent soil management recommendations in the "personalized" Soil Management Guide, which includes a complete soil map for any farm in Williamson County. It is available from the local farm adviser or work unit conservationist.

Soil survey reports for 85 percent of Illinois counties are available without charge from the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station or local farm advisers. Some unpublished soils information on the remaining counties is also available on request.

Subsequent soil reports and soil management guides will follow the example set by Williamson County. Survey teams are currently mapping soils in Carroll, LaSalle and Montgomery counties.

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RFH:mfb
10/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Studying Methods to Measure Lean Meat

URBANA--Before long Illinois farmers may have a simple and inexpensive method for determining the amount of lean meat in their beef cattle, hogs and lambs.

Through a University of Illinois research program, animal scientists are developing methods of measuring physical features of animals that will indicate how much lean meat their carcasses will yield. The project is headed by B. C. Breidenstein.

At present the researchers are testing the accuracy of their measurements on the carcass. Their main goal, however, is to develop measurements that can be applied to the living animal. These data will be useful for nutritional, management, breeding and physiological studies.

The measurements will also enable farmers to select breeding stock for meat-producing characteristics.

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PAC:mfb
10/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grant Awarded for Corn Study

URBANA--Aid in corn breeding work is at least one aim of a research project to be started by the University of Illinois department of agronomy. Agronomist R. H. Hageman will head the study just made possible by a two-year $25,800 grant from the National Science Foundation.

Hageman will evaluate and catalog enzyme activity of numerous inbred corn lines. The hope is to give the corn breeder a better basis on which to predict performance of hybrid crosses and thus eliminate some of the time-consuming field evaluation.

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RFH:mfb
10/19/59

For Immediate Release

[illegible] Studying Problems in Remote Data Work

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Through a University of Illinois research project, animal scientists are developing methods of measuring physical features of animals that will indicate how well they can meet their carcasses will yield. This project is headed by S. F. Kwiatkowski.

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For Immediate Release

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ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS
OCTOBER 21, 1959

CAUTION LIGHT GOES ON IN FEED LOTS

The caution light is on in the feed lot. According to USDA estimates, farmers were feeding 20 percent more cattle on October 1 than they fed a year before. Actual numbers on feed were estimated at 4,766,000 compared with 3,986,000 for the same date last year.

Part of this increase may reflect a stretching-out of the feeding period rather than increased numbers going through the fattening process.

To illustrate, if we were to keep our kids in high school for five years instead of four, we would increase the number in school at any one time. But we would not increase the total number of graduates.

While there may be some stretching of the cattle-feeding period, most of the increase in numbers may represent a real increase in beef production.

All of the above figures are for 21 feeding states. The nine north-central (corn-belt) states had 3,048,000 head on feed. This number was 15 percent more than one year before.

WESTERN STATES. Four western states (California, Colorado, Texas and Arizona) reported 1,285,000 in feed lots October 1, 34 percent more than the year before.

Figures are available to show the approximate number of cattle placed on feed in these 13 states in the July-September quarter. These figures show that 2,383,000 head of cattle were placed on feed, 21 percent more than one year before.

All weight groups showed increases in numbers, but the lighter end increased most. It has increased most because of a rising proportion of heifers on feed. Heifers made up 28 percent of the total cattle on feed this fall compared with only 25 percent last year.

MARKETING INTENTIONS. Cattle feeders reported that they intended to sell 3,176,000 head of their cattle before January 1, 24 percent more than last year. But actual marketings are

not likely to increase that much, because farmers usually sell fewer fat cattle than they report in their intentions. The reason may be that the cattle do not finish so quickly as the farmers expect.

Actual marketings during the last quarter fell 16 percent below farmers' reported intentions in 1956, 8 percent short in 1957 and 5 percent shy in 1958.

STATE FIGURES. As usual, Iowa is the leading cattle-feeding state. On October 1, Iowa farmers were feeding 1,029,000 cattle, 13 percent more than the year before. California's big feed lots held 636,000 head, 30 percent more than last year. Nebraska reported 540,000 cattle on feed, up 22 percent from a year ago. Illinois was feeding 408,000, up 10 percent from the previous year.

Last year, prices of Choice steers at Chicago averaged around $27 during November and December, $28 during January and February, $29 in March and over $30 in April.

Since April, prices have trended downward, carrying the average for Choice steers to around $27. This downtrend may continue a little further in the next few weeks. For all of 1960, prices of Choice steers seem likely to average around $26, $2 less than the prospective average for this year.

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Tarai (sounds like a college cheer ending with a long e) State Farm is halfway around the world, in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is to this place that Bob Webb, for twenty years superintendent at the Dixon Springs Station, reports for duty on November 9. Bob, Mrs. Webb and their three boys will live and work for two years on this farm, returning to Dixon Springs in time for Christmas in 1961.

Research and Demonstration

The Tarai State Farm contains 16,000 acres of land hacked and reclaimed from jungle and swamp. The farm is used as a research and demonstration area, upon which the Uttar Pradesh University, fashioned after the land-grant colleges in this country, is being built. Another important phase of the Tarai farm is the production of improved seed and livestock for distribution to Indian farmers. In short, Bob will be fighting hunger, disease, ignorance and communism during his two-year stay. As much as we'll all miss the Webbs, we know that the University has made a wise choice in selecting this family as one of its educational arms in India.

Specific Duties

Bob told us that he will act as adviser to the manager of the State Farm. This farm grows many of the same crops that we do in Illinois. Pastures, livestock and poultry are part of the work of the State Farm in Uttar Pradesh. Machine power is slight, but manpower is abundant. Here at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, about forty people are employed, but on the Indian farm as many as 9,000 help out during the busy harvest seasons. Manpower is plentiful.

Among the livestock on the State Farm are water buffalo, which are used both for work and for milk. Now this we want a record of: Bob Webb, a dried-in-the-hide beef-cattle man, driving an ox cart, and above all we want a picture of

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Bob milking one of the water buffaloes! Maybe we can get Mrs. Webb to send us a picture of this activity.

Jack Lewis New Head

Much as we'll miss Bob and the Webb family here on the Station, we'll still enjoy a wonderful leadership under Jack Lewis. Jack came to the Station in 1943, and he has served as assistant superintendent for many years. So he has a good working knowledge of all phases of the Station's work. His main responsibility has been sheep research. But whether it is sheep or cattle, good pastures are basic to money-making production of both, and the Station will continue to take pride in producing top-notch pastures.

HAC:wb

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Urges County Consolidation Along Natural Boundaries

URBANA--A University of Illinois rural sociologist urges consolidation of Illinois counties through a "logical and systematic approach."

David E. Lindstrom points out that the change from dirt roads and the horse and buggy to paved highways and automobiles has caused our present county government system to become outmoded. With the growth of towns and cities and other local governments, county boundaries have created confusion, overlapping, inconvenience and lack of coordination among local government units, he declares.

County lines frequently cut through towns, bisect their communities and create the need for duplication of services. The result is wasted effort and tax money.

The emerging town-country communities are the natural units and should be the basic government unit, Lindstrom asserts. More and more of these municipalities are providing public or government services to town and farm people alike in their communities. These services include schools, fire protection, libraries and parks.

The new community unit school districts, and high school districts where unit districts have not been formed, present the best

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picture of local community boundaries, Lindstrom believes. There are now about 600 such districts in Illinois. Many of them are already too small and will sooner or later be combined into units of more adequate size.

Lindstrom suggests that each newly organized county be made up a sufficient number of local units to provide effective and efficient service for a population of at least 25,000 and preferably 50,000. Driving distance to the county seat should be 25 to 35 miles at most. Boundaries of the new counties should follow the outer natural boundaries of the municipal units making up the county.

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HDG:mfb
10/26/59

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY P.M., OCTOBER 30, 1959

Sheep Production Needs Business-Like Approach

URBANA--Today's sheep producers need a more business-like approach to compete with beef and pork producers, according to a University of Minnesota professor of animal husbandry.

Speaking today before a University of Illinois Sheep Day audience, R. M. Jordan added that the sheep industry faces some major changes.

He thinks lamb production will soon be in the hands of fewer producers, who will increase their flock size. They will begin switching from a "pastoral" system of sheep production to more intensive grain and drylot feeding.

These changes, however, will only be possible if producers wean lambs earlier, a practice already popular in Minnesota. Jordan cited these advantages of earlier weaning: (1) Farmers can sell more 90-pound fat lambs in June, (2) internal parasite problems are reduced considerably, (3) farms can carry more sheep and (4) early weaning can result in greater profit.

He also cited a Minnesota research trial showing that lambs weaned at 10 to 12 weeks and grain-fed in drylot or on pasture gained as rapidly as comparable non-weaned lambs creep-fed on pasture with the ewes.

Among other speakers on the program was Ralph H. Salzman, lamb feeder from Ashton, Lee County. He suggested that lamb feeders:

1. Use excess roughage in late summer and early fall for cheap gains.

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2. If possible, make use of cornfields either before or after harvest, or both. But careful management is required.

3. Worm if lambs show any symptoms of parasites.

4. Always vaccinate--it's good insurance.

5. Feed lambs good corn, hay, a simple mineral mixture and limited protein, and provide adequate water.

6. Provide winter shelter.

7. Do not get lambs excessively heavy. Market when they are finished for their grade, and when the market is ready.

B. C. Breidenstein, U. of I. meats specialist, outlined a current lamb carcass study. It's designed to help develop measurements that will correlate lambs' physical features with their carcass yield of lean meat.

If successful, the results will help farmers produce high-quality lambs whose carcasses will yield a large percentage of lean meat.

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PAC:mfb
10/26/59

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY P.M., OCTOBER 30, 1959

Wool Pools Explained at UI Sheep Day

URBANA--An audience today at the University of Illinois Sheep day heard how some Illinois wool growers got 46 cents a pound for wool last spring. It was through a "wool pool," explained Jack M. Lewis and George Perisho as they unfolded the story of how some Peoria County wool growers joined forces to command better prices.

Lewis is assistant superintendent of the University's Dixon Springs Experiment Station; Perisho is Peoria county farm adviser.

The Peoria area growers got the idea from the 1958 wool pool held at Dixon Springs. According to Lewis, this first Illinois attempt at pooling wool in a batch big enough to attract manufacturers proved successful.

Perisho and some local Peoria county growers talked about it to the Peoria county extension livestock committee. The committee was favorable, set to work and in January 1959 growers had promised 20,000 pounds for the new pool, just enough for a carload.

May 19-21 were the dates set for the pool and, since the news had spread, growers from 14 counties brought in wool.

As each grower unloaded his wool, an official graded the fleece, letting the grower see exactly how it was done. This made him a better informed grower, according to Perisho.

In three days 63,000 pounds of wool were bagged. The committee opened bids, and a New York wool manufacturer bought the wool for an average of 46 cents a pound. Before the pool, farmers were commonly offered as little as 28 cents a pound.

Growers are pleased with the pool's success, and so are Perisho and Lewis. They pointed out that this marketing program had been successfully organized by growers to meet a particular need.

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PAC:mfb
10/26/59

Illinois Dedicated to It Every Day

URBANA--In military form by at the University of Illinois Deep-Freeze Cam Upper Illinois used yesterday yet it takes a point for cool at stadium. It was Illinois-Ohio Day. "Ohio Dead," declared Jack Il. Smith had ago Battalion. on day activated the study of our ever-fast-fast Army ROTC groups joined forces to command special drills.

Lamia is assistant superintendent of the University's Physical Plant Department station. Brother is Pontiac deputy fire marshal.

The Smith area grows pot the idea from the 1973 Ohio good at Ohio Stadium. According to Jamia, this first Illinois attempt pulling wool in a total day enough to achieve two-fortunate general consensus.

Petitions not even least Pontiac month, making talked about it the Illinois county attending Liberal committee. The committee not certain, and to work and in January 1973 produced 3,000 cards for his on-pull, last events. Ohio's colonel.

Day 12-21 were not going and for the pull and, given the same answer, remains that it consists brought in Wall.

In such power relaxed big pool, to activity reached the pot, helping its power are roughly how it was done. This day in other informed groups, according to Pontiac.

In three days 41,000 people of wool were hanged. The county opened lists, and a new full wall rehabilitation height the total average of it costs a point. Enlarge the pool, Lamia very commonly need as lightly as it costs a pound.

Workers are linked with the pool's economy and of ex-Illinois and Lamia. They planned not that this requirement problem is economically expected by planners to meet a particular pool.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nitrate Poisoning May Be Heavy in Dry Areas

URBANA--Crops from soils that received heavy treatments of nitrogen fertilizer last summer may cause nitrate poisoning when fed to livestock. This warning comes from Dr. D. E. Dees, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, who points out that the poisoning problem may be most severe in drouth areas.

He recommends that farmers watch cattle and sheep closely. These animals are more susceptible to nitrate poisoning than other farm animals. The rumen of cattle and sheep converts the nitrate from forage into the more dangerous form of nitrogen, called nitrite.

The nitrite attaches itself to hemoglobin, or the oxygen-carrying portion of the blood. This prevents the blood from carrying a normal oxygen load. As a result, the animal suffers from internal suffocation.

Dr. Dees suggests that farmers who think their forage may have a dangerously high nitrate content can have chemical analyses made on hay, silage and pasture plants. Such an analysis indicates how toxic the forage may be.

He adds that such a test may also be recommended as a preventive practice, since the application of large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer, especially to land prepared for growing corn, is now a widespread practice.

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WDR:mfb
10/26/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS
OCT. 28, 1959

USE OF CORN AND BEANS RISES TO NEW RECORD HIGHS

Last year, 1958, farmers produced a then record crop of 3,800 million bushels of corn. Yet more than 98 percent of that amount was used and exported before October 1 of this year. Only 59 million bushels, less than 2 percent of the crop, was added to the carryover!

Last November, United States Department of Agriculture experts forecast that the addition to the corn carryover would be around 300 million bushels, five times as much as now appears to have been added.

Total disappearance of corn during the marketing year ended October 1 was 3,741 million bushels. This was 371 million bushels more than the previous record disappearance, just a year before. It was 270 million bushels more than United States Department of Agriculture experts calculated last February 1.

The important point is that no one really knows how much corn we can use with prices in the $1.00 to $1.15 range, as they were this past year.

When our best experts make such errors as the above, we have good reason to be skeptical of promises of farm prosperity that might come as a result of new attempts to restrict production or marketings.

We simply do not know enough about the causes and effects of prices to be able to guarantee results from any price-boosting program. Future programs, like those of the past, will come with promises, not guarantees.

Look at soybeans for another example: The 1958 crop totaled 574 million bushels. All but 41 million bushels of the crop was used or exported before October 1. This amount was added to the carryover on October 1, the beginning of the new marketing year. Last November, USDA outlook experts said that the addition to carryover would be around 80 million bushels, or twice as much as the actual accumulation.

We are not criticizing government employees. We know them personally. They are well-trained and conscientious workers. Most of them have had 15 to 25 years of experience in their present or related positions. But we do believe that we have an obligation to point out that there are lots of unknowns about the demand for and prices of farm products.

Here's another case: Thirty years ago our ranchers and farmers produced only enough cattle to provide 50 pounds of beef per person in a year--less than a pound a week. And there was much talk then about overproduction. Now our cattlemen supply enough beef to provide 80 pounds per person--60 percent more than in 1929. And yet beef cattle are at the top of the farm price totem pole.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
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Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage $300

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

AGRICULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR FOR ILLINOIS

November 3	Seed and Fertilizer Clinic. West Side Student Prince Cafe, Macomb, 2:30 p.m.
November 4	Seed and Fertilizer Clinic. Kewanee Hotel, Kewanee, 2:30 p.m.
November 5	Seed and Fertilizer Clinic. Rockford.
November 5	Florists Short Course. University of Illinois, Urbana.
November 6	Seed and Fertilizer Clinic. Louis Joliet Hotel, Joliet.
November 12	Annual Meeting, Northern Illinois Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America. Illini Union, Urbana, 10:00 a.m.
November 19	Feeder Pig Sale. Benton.
November 19-20	National Swine Industry Conference. Ames, Iowa.
November 23-24	Illinois State Horticultural Society Meeting. Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield.
November 24	State 4-H Leaders' Recognition Banquet. Springfield.
November 26 - December 4	International Livestock Exposition. Chicago.
November 28 - December 3	National 4-H Club Congress. Chicago.
December 2-5	International Dairy Show. Chicago.
December 3	Farm Structures Day. Agricultural Engineering Building, University of Illinois, Urbana.
December 12	Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Show and Sale. University of Illinois, Urbana.
December 30-31	Breeders and Herdmen's Short Course. University of Illinois, Urbana.
January 27-28	Illinois Custom Spray Operators' School. Urbana.
February 2-3	Agricultural Industries Forum. University of Illinois, Urbana.

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1/26/59

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

High-Producing Cows Key to Efficient Dairying

URBANA--Ten cows averaging 10,239 pounds of milk a year can give the same return over feed cost as 34 cows producing 5,311 pounds, according to a study of 1958 Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association records.

High-producing cows eat more feed than low producers, says Ralph Johnson, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist. But, as a cow's production increases, feed costs rise at a slower rate than returns above feed costs.

For example, feed costs per cow averaged one-third more for cows producing 10,239 pounds of milk a year than for cows producing 5,311 pounds. But returns above feed costs were nearly 3 1/2 times as great for the high producers.

Johnson says these records again prove that the dairyman's chances for high returns increase as each cow's production goes up.

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HDN:mfb
10/29/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Announce Dates of Custom Spray School

URBANA--Custom spray applicators, as well as farmers, will hear about new developments in controlling "face flies" at the annual Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School January 27-28.

In announcing the dates, H. B. Petty pointed out that face flies first attacked Illinois cattle this past summer. At the time, few control measures were known. Research, however, is currently in progress to find more effective control. Results will be reported at the school, according to Petty.

Petty, who will serve as chairman of the school, is an extension entomologist at the University of Illinois and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Some other topics at the school will include new developments in ear worm control, soil insecticides, turf diseases and lawn weeds, granular versus liquid herbicides and the relation between weeds and crop yields.

The school will be held at the University of Illinois. All interested persons are invited to attend. Anyone who wishes more information may write to Petty at 280 Natural Resources Building, Urbana.

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PAC:mfb
10/28/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Integration Contracts Bear Scrutiny

URBANA--Once-over-lightly is no way to treat the contract when farmers and businessmen join forces in this thing called vertical integration. Verbal agreements or incomplete contracts often lead to lawsuits, warn J. R. Roush and N. G. P. Krausz, University of Illinois agricultural economists.

"Period of the contract" can be a pitfall to farmers. It's important that both starting and termination dates be exactly spelled out.

Farmers should remember, too, that the fine print often leaves no cancellation openings for them, but allows the integrator to step out under any number of conditions.

What if the farmer wishes to retire during the contract period and turn the operation over to another party? If that is a possibility, the contract should make a definite provision for it.

Is the farmer an employee, a partner or an independent contractor? His status makes a difference in such things as third-party damage suits and social security.

The supplies to be furnished by each party should be listed specifically. One party should not be supplying just "birds." The "birds" should be nailed down as baby chicks, for instance, or 24-week-old pullets.

Who makes the management decisions, and to what extent, should also be spelled out. So should the formula for figuring producer payments.

According to Roush and Krausz, if the contract is well written and each party understands his rights and duties, disputes aren't likely to crop up. But provisions for settlement of disputes should be made anyway, to help prevent long and costly court battles.

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RFH:cm
9/29/59
NO

Cooperation Contracts Near Bargaining

[illegible]--cross-over-lightly is no way to treat the contract when farmers and businessmen join forces in this thing called vertical integration. Verbal agreements or incomplete contracts often lead to lawsuits, warn J. A. Rauch and R. G. F. Krause, University of Illinois agricultural economists.

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According to Rauch and Krause, if the contract is well written and each party understands his rights and duties, disputes aren't likely to crop up. But provisions for settlement of disputes should be made anyway, to help prevent long and costly court battles.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Offer New Course in Farm Taxation

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will offer a new course in farm taxation beginning the second semester. N. G. P. Krausz, professor of agricultural law, will be the instructor.

Taxes are becoming a heavy burden on agriculture, Krausz says. The new course will provide much more complete coverage of this subject than is now presented in any other course. Areas to be covered include needs for and sources of revenue, local, state and federal taxes, social security, estate planning and tax advantages and disadvantages of using various legal devices, such as joint tenancy, wills or farm corporations.

The course will be open to any junior or senior student in good standing.

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HDG:cm
9/29/59

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

AGRICULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR FOR ILLINOIS

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WEG:mfb
10/26/59

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ten Counties Could Do Work of 100, Economist Believes

URBANA--Illinois needs to enlarge its counties so that about ten can do the work now performed by 102, believes C. L. Stewart, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

Automobiles and modern roads have made it feasible for fewer than a dozen counties to take the place of the "outmoded 102-county pattern," he asserts. Taxpayers are overdosed with local government expenses and need relief from some of the real estate and other taxes they now pay.

Modernizing the structure of local government is just as logical as enlarging farms to make them more efficient. Stewart urges research to study the possibility of reorganizing the state's entire revenue system and reducing the number of counties.

In a broad proposal for new county organization, Stewart has drawn up an 11-county plan for Illinois that would put about two-thirds of the residents within 35 miles of their county seat.

Illinois farm owners and operators would also benefit from a revamping of the revenue system and a modernized county and local government system, Stewart concludes.

Stewart expressed these views at the recent quarterly meeting of the Illinois Civic Exchange in Springfield.

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HDG:mfb
11/2/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Irrigation Jumps Soybean Yields

URBANA--University of Illinois agronomists got some hefty responses from irrigating soybeans this year.

The first week in August they put 1 1/2 inches of water on plots at Urbana and the beans yielded 45.3 bushels an acre, a startling response for that amount of water. Unwatered plots averaged 33.6 bushels. The soil in both cases was a highly productive Drummer clay loam.

It's felt the large response to irrigation was due mostly to the uncommonly dry growing season. These are only first-year results. Researchers will continue the study to see whether irrigation would pay during a year with more rainfall--something that doesn't seem too likely.

Soils man D. B. Peters heads the irrigation study, which is a comparatively new venture in soybean work.

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RFH:mfb
11/2/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dry Weather Hurts Beans in Short Rotations

URBANA--Dry weather stunted soybean yields in many areas this year. And especially hard hit, it seems, were beans in an intensive corn-soybean rotation.

This report is based on results just in from the University of Illinois agronomy research farm at Urbana. Soybeans in the short rotation came up with yields that were only 55 percent of the previous four-year average, reports agronomist L. B. Miller.

But soybeans in a longer rotation--corn, beans, wheat, legumes--yielded 73 percent of the level made during the recent, good rainfall years.

Miller says all plots in the study were on the same type of soil and received generous fertilizer treatments. The only difference was rotation history, and apparently that makes quite a difference in a dry year.

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RFH:mfb
11/2/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Non-Variant Hog Cholera Virus Causing Swine Troubles

URBANA--The presence of a non-variant type of hog cholera virus, which has a low disease-producing power, has been found in one Illinois swine herd.

This report comes from the Iowa Veterinary Research Institute. They have been conducting laboratory studies on tissue samples from an Illinois swine herd located in the area where recent cholera-like disease losses have been heavy.

Dr. E. I. Pilchard, supervisor of the Illinois Department of Agriculture Diagnostic Laboratory at the University of Illinois, has been cooperating in this work. He points out that virus identification studies are time consuming.

Test animals have to be isolated and exposed to the infectious material. Then sufficient time has to pass to allow them to react to the material. Samples are then taken from the animals, and research workers begin the detailed process of seeking the specific infectious virus or other possible agent.

Dr. Pilchard emphasizes that tests already performed reveal only part of the answer veterinary researchers and swine producers in the troubled area are seeking. Further testing is now in progress, on samples taken from other herds in the affected area, at the Iowa Veterinary Research Institute and the Federal Laboratory at Ames, Iowa.

Recognizing that disease outbreak reports in the field often indicate widely differing signs of disease, Dr. Pilchard emphasizes that the effects may be due to the presence of complicating factors as well as to general condition and environment at the time of or after vaccination.

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WDR:mfb
11/2/59
NO

Tritanopic Vision Tests for Pilots Using Pseudoisochromatic Tests

[illegible]—The invention of a non-military type of key [illegible] which has a low diversion-producing power, has been found in use [illegible] Bureau Aero.

This report comes from the Lowe Technology Research Institute, [illegible] have been conducting laboratory studies on diverse weights. Lens [illegible] training which had located in the Navy Bureau Aeronautics Engineering [illegible] have been heavy.

Dr. E. L. Hilchey, researcher of the military [illegible] at Illinois University Laboratory at the University of Illinois, has [illegible] cooperating in this work. He points out that using [illegible] allows no-time consuming.

That material have to be invented and approved by the [illegible] Navy. When sufficient time has to pass to allow them to make [illegible] material. Longing are that tubes [illegible] available, and [illegible] the detailed methods of testing the specific [illegible] [illegible] per possible speed.

Dr. Hilchey emphasizes that tests [illegible] already [illegible] [illegible] part of the cause [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS NOV. 4, 1959

A BETTER YEAR FOR LAMB FEEDERS IS IN PROSPECT

This could be a good year for lamb feeders. Costs of feeder lambs were $3 to $4 a hundred pounds lower recently than they were a year ago. And prices of fed lambs should be no worse than they were last winter.

This year's lamb crop was only about 2 percent larger than that of 1958. This increase is just about enough to match the growth in population.

Slaughter of lambs has been heavy in recent weeks. The more lambs that are slaughtered this fall, the fewer there will be for market next winter.

More often than not, prices of lambs work upward from fall to winter. The average rise is not great, perhaps 5 percent.

Last year lamb prices went into a contraseasonal slide from fall to winter. Consequently, lamb feeders had an unprofitable season.

Most of the increase in the lamb crop this year was in Texas. This state, which produces about one-seventh of the U. S. total, reports 10 percent more lambs saved this year than in 1958.

The range pastures in Texas were very good this year, and many lambs will be sold for slaughter straight off grass, or with very little grain feeding. Furthermore, the abundance of feed in the sheep area will encourage some ranchers to hold back ewe lambs to add to breeding flocks.

Feed supplies in other lamb-producing areas average about the same as last year. Some spots are better, some worse.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs (mostly lambs) during the three months of August, September and October was 10 percent greater than it was a year earlier. The October kill alone seems to have been up about 13 percent. This high rate of slaughter reduces the number of lambs available for feeding and also for slaughter this winter.

(Continued)

Receipts of feeder lambs in nine north-central states totaled 1,210,000 head in the three months from July to September. That was 2 percent more than one year before.

In September alone, receipts were 560,000 head, down about 1 percent from September last year.

Prices of good-to-choice slaughter lambs at Chicago have averaged around $21 and $22 a hundred pounds during each of the past six years. Best of these years was 1958, with an average of $22.60. Prices so far this year have averaged about $1.50 lower, largely as a result of increased market supplies.

The steel strike has not had much effect on the consumer demand for lamb. Most of it is consumed along our east and west coasts and in Chicago, which are not big steel centers.

Supplies of broilers, which are said to compete with lamb, seem likely to be smaller this winter than they were a year ago.

Competition from beef promises to be considerably greater than it was last winter. Farmers were fattening 20 percent more cattle on October 1 than the year before.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Preview of Moorman Research Farm at U. of I. Planned

URBANA--More than 75 of the country's top farm editors and industrial representatives have been invited to a special "preview of research plans" for the University of Illinois' Moorman Animal Breeding Research Farm.

The event is scheduled for Monday, November 16, on the University campus.

At the preview luncheon, visitors will hear first-hand reports on the physical building program planned for the farm. And they'll also receive brief outlines of the proposed research programs.

A $200,000 grant to the U. of I. from the Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Illinois, made it possible to establish the farm.

For the most part, researchers will concentrate on improving swine through genetical studies. They will test the effectiveness of selecting breeding hogs on the basis of their gains, carcass quality, proportion of lean meat and other factors.

The farm's physical setup will allow researchers to study management practices and environmental factors without detracting from the breeding program. Present plans will allow a critical evaluation of

-more-

structural materials, space requirements, insulation, air-conditioning, heating and management systems. This is perhaps the most neglected area of swine research today.

The preview program begins at 10 a.m. in Mumford Hall with an informal coffee hour. At 12 noon the program shifts to the Spice Box in Bevier Hall for lunch. Speakers appearing on the luncheon program include Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture; E. H. Wilson, president of the Moorman Company; and O. Burr Ross, head of the Department of Animal Science. Ross will reveal plans for the farm.

At 3 p.m. the group will tour the site of the research farm.

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PAC:mfb
11/5/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Underfeeding Most Common Dairy Cattle Feeding Error in Illinois

URBANA--Underfeeding is probably the most common dairy cattle feeding error in Illinois, according to J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist.

Dairy cattle feeding studies show that many Illinois dairymen are underfeeding grain to high producers, overfeeding grain to low producers and feeding too little roughage to both high and low producers.

It's good business to feed all cows enough feed to keep them producing at or near their maximum level. Last year's records show that cows producing 500 pounds of butterfat returned over four times as much income above feed cost as cows producing 200 pounds.

Cows producing 500 pounds of butterfat provided this extra income even though they ate an average of 1,600 pounds more grain and 1,000 pounds more hay equivalent than the 200-pound producers.

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HDN:mfb
11/4/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

High Interest Rates Sign of Healthy Economy, Economist Declares

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist says present high interest rates reflect signs of a healthy economy.

G. L. Jordan points out that Federal Reserve officials have refused to increase the money supply faster than normal growth of the economy. So they have prevented inflation by way of an easy money route, he explains. At the same time, as a result of the optimistic outlook, people are willing to go into debt.

Commodity prices as a whole have been quite stable for some time. So the great demand for loans does not appear to be a sign of inflation fears, Jordan points out.

The present amount of savings is about normal. Bank credit consisting of loans and investments is about 4 1/2 times as large as in 1940 and 50 percent higher than in 1947. Since 1947 the rise in credit has been rapid and fairly even, but it was particularly rapid in 1958. Last year monetary authorities tried to counteract the recession by encouraging borrowing.

Jordan points out that interest rates result from the forces of demand and supply for money. When the demand for loanable funds goes up or the supply declines, interest rates rise.

The recent strong demand by consumers, producers and government has pushed interest rates to the highest over-all level in 20 years. For some types of credit, rates have soared to the highest levels in 30 years.

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HDG:cm
11/5/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Open New Gateway for Southern Illinois Farm Progress

URBANA--Farmers in 13 southern Illinois counties have opened a new gateway that can lead to a sounder and more profitable agriculture for their entire area.

This past week the Shawnee Farm Bureau Farm Management Association completed its final organization. Now the whole state is covered by this network of farmer-owned cooperative farm management associations aimed to develop efficient farm management and bring better farm living to all members.

John Kayser, Cypress, Johnson county, has been elected the first president of the newly formed association. Other officers and directors include James Humphreys, Herrin, vice president; Lowell D. Tison, Eldorado, secretary-treasurer; and Weldon Mowery, Tamms; Paul Postel, Grayville; Frank Kimber, Dongola, Virgil Bremer, Metropolis; Phillip Aydt, Dahlgren, and Melvin Willis, Shawneetown, directors.

County farm bureaus in this area and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have assisted in organizing the association. Nine other associations in the state have 5,500 farmers enrolled in this cooperative farm business analysis service. Thirty-one full-time fieldmen trained in farm management are serving the cooperating members.

Kenneth S. Cook has been employed as the new fieldman to serve association members. Cook has been assistant farm adviser in Pulaski-Alexander counties since May 1958. He grew up on an Illinois farm and received a B. S. degree in agriculture from Iowa State College

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and an M. A. degree in religion from Northwestern University at Evanston. He has served with the Methodist Board of Missions, part of the time in foreign agricultural service work in Bolivia.

Each farmer who enrolls receives assistance in helping complete accounts and a farm business analysis comparing his farm business with others of similar size and type in his area. Farmers find this service very popular in spotting strong and weak points of their business. Those living in the area of the new association may still enroll. Complete information is available from any county farm adviser.

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HDG:cm
11/5/59
NO

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 10, 1959

Expect Continued Trend to Fewer Farms; Family Farm Will Remain

Cincinnati, Ohio--The trend toward fewer and larger farms will continue, but the family farm will remain the basic operating unit, a University of Illinois agricultural economist told a national bankers' meeting here today.

Harold G. Halcrow, speaking before the American Bankers Association National Credit Conference, said that agriculture is undergoing a "sweeping economic readjustment to a new set of economic conditions, considerably different from those of the past."

He pointed out that the purchasing power of farm commodities had declined about one-fifth since the Korean War, and yet the value of farm assets had climbed to a new peak of $203 billion. The 1959 dollar net income per person in agriculture is expected to be practically equal to that of the peak year of 1951.

Halcrow listed these future developments in agriculture:

1. The financial assets per worker and per farm will continue to rise as the number of people in agriculture declines. The assets per worker climbed from $9,625 to $20,651 between 1950 and 1959.

2. Assuming that the 1958 and 1959 corn crops were influenced by unusually favorable weather, the price of corn will average above $1.12 a bushel and hog prices above $13.50 per hundred for the next 5 to 10 years.

3. Food consumption trends of the past 20 years will continue. Consumers will eat more meat, poultry and fluid milk.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Continued Trend to Fewer Farms; Family Farm Will Remain

Cincinnati, Ohio—The trend toward fewer and larger farms will continue, but the family farm will remain the basic operating unit, a majority of Illinois agricultural economist said a national bankers' meeting here today.

Harold G. Halcrow, speaking before the American Bankers Association National Credit Conference, said that agriculture is undergoing a favorable economic readjustment to a new set of economic conditions, considerably different from those of the past.

He pointed out that the purchasing power of farm commodities had declined about one-fifth since the Korean war, and yet the value of farm assets had climbed to a new peak of $201 billion. The 1953 dollar net income per person in agriculture is expected to be practically equal to that of the peak year of 1951.

Halcrow listed these future developments in agriculture:

1. The financial assets per worker and per farm will continue to rise as the number of people in agriculture declines. The assets per worker climbed from $9,425 to $23,451 between 1950 and 1960.

2. Assuming that the 1955 and 1960 corn crops were introduced by unusually favorable weather, the price of corn will average about $1.17 a bushel and hog prices about $18.50 per hundred for the next 5 to 10 years.

3. Food consumption trends of the past 10 years will continue. Consumers will eat more meat, poultry, and [illegible] milk.

-[illegible]-

4. Use of chemical weed sprays, insecticides, improved disease controls and mechanization of livestock operations may produce another upward surge of farm production.

5. Decline in the number of dairy farms will continue, with the remaining farms greatly expanding the number of cows and production per cow.

6. The family farm will remain the basic operating unit, but it will be more mechanized and more specialized, require higher capital investment and become a more businesslike operation than it has in the past.

To be of most help to farmers, Halcrow urged bankers to base their loans to farmers on the potential production of the entire farm rather than on just a single operation. Modern farming requires an entire line of credit, not just a piecemeal series of short-term loans, he declared.

The final solution of the farm income problem lies in continuing the adjustments in size and type of farm that have occurred in the past 10 years, Halcrow asserted. To make these adjustments possible, farm people must have employment opportunities, adequate credit, educational opportunities for young people and expansion of industry and other economic developments in rural areas, he concluded.

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HDG:cm
11/5/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Record Book Passes Half-Million Mark

URBANA--The 1960 Illinois Farm Record Books prepared by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are now available.

Arrival of the 1960 books brings the total printing to over half a million copies. Actually the total stands at 520,500 for the past 12 years.

George B. Whitman, extension specialist in farm management reports these special features in Part 1 of the 1960 record book: (1) a two-page record for reporting social security on farm labor, (2) a page for computing social security tax on farm operators, (3) several pages for studying the farm business, (4) a place for studying livestock feeding returns and (5) a summary for easy transfer of the figures to schedule F of the farmer's income tax report.

Part 2 includes a five-year continuous depreciation schedule, an enlarged depreciation schedule for breeding stock, instructions for capitalizing breeding stock and examples of how to set up a depreciation schedule and inventory for those who use the accrual basis.

Whitman says farmers who keep good records can find the strong and weak parts of their farm business and can see where changes will help to increase their profits.

Copies of the Illinois Farm Record Book can be obtained from any Illinois farm adviser for a small cost to cover printing and handling.

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11/9/59
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Structures Day Set For December 3

URBANA--Reports on the design, fabrication and construction of rigid-frame structures will highlight the University of Illinois Farm Structures Day program in Urbana on December 3.

D. G. Jedele, U. of I. extension agricultural engineer, says other high-interest features on the program are reports on converting farm buildings for grain storage, building livestock feeding equipment, machinery storage, and plans for farm shops.

A tour of the new 30 by 64 foot farrowing barn now being built for U. of I. swine research will be one of the main features of the day. The large rigid-frame structure, which will house 22 research sows, is designed to test ways for providing the best possible year-round farrowing environment for sows and litters.

U. of I. agricultural engineers will use the farrowing barn to test such winter farrowing equipment as radiant heating in floors, radiant heat in stall partitions, and heat lamps. Summer tests will include piping cool air to individual sows and cooling by mist spray.

Jedele says the new farrowing house illustrates the value of rigid-frame structures in farm buildings. It also shows how trends in swine management are affecting building plans.

Registration for Farm Structures Day begins at 8:30 a.m. The program starts at 9:30. A registration fee of $5.00 will cover the cost of lunch and program proceedings.

All lumber and building material dealers and others interested in farm buildings are invited to attend.

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HDN:mfb
11/9/59

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C. of I. agricultural engineers will use the farrowing barn to test such planet farrowing equipment as radiant heating in floors, radiant heat in stall partitions, and heat lamps. Summer tests will include piping cool air to individual sows and cooling by mist spray.

Jeddie says the new farrowing house illustrates the value of rigid-frame structures in farm buildings. It also shows how trends in other management are affecting building plans.

Registration for Farm Structures Day begins at 8:45 a.m. The program starts at 9:30. A registration fee of $2.00 will cover the cost of lunch and progress proceedings.

All lumber and building material dealers and rubber interested in farm buildings are invited to attend.

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(Note to Editors: This is the first in a series of two stories on roaches.)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Roaches Become More Noticeable in Cold Weather

URBANA--With "Ol' Man Winter" hovering just around the corner, roaches will soon become more noticeable.

One reason, explains Steve Moore, entomologist with the University of Illinois and Illinois Natural History Survey, is that people spend more time indoors during the winter. They are therefore more aware of roaches. But it's also true that roaches move inside in colder weather.

The largest roach commonly found in Illinois is the American cockroach. It is reddish-brown and about 1 1/2 inches long. The Oriental cockroach, also found in this state, is about the same size but is entirely black.

These roaches prefer damp, dark places. Often found in food establishments, they may also inhabit basements, warehouses, sewers and similar places.

According to Moore, the American and Oriental roaches require a year or more to mature. They're unpopular because they leave a roachy odor, spot furniture and feed on foodstuffs. And they are annoying merely because of their presence.

Here are some ideas Moore gives for controlling roaches:

1. Cleanliness will help, but sanitation alone will not prevent or eliminate roaches.

-more-

2. Apply a phosphorus paste in places that are readily accessible to roaches. Place it on small squares of cardboard or masking tape. Keep a fresh supply to last at least four weeks.

3. If the paste doesn't work, use either chlordane or dieldrin. Apply chlordane as a 2 to 3 percent oil- or water-base spray or as a 5 percent dust. Apply dieldrin as an 0.5 percent oil- or water-base spray or as a 1 percent dust. Apply the chemical as a spot treatment in areas where roaches hide. Also treat any known pathways. You may need to re-treat in three or four weeks.

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PAC:mfb
11/9/59

(Note to Editors: This is the second in a series of two releases on roaches.)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Use Chlordane or Dieldrin to Control Small Roaches

URBANA--Chlordane and dieldrin are the most effective materials for controlling German and brown-banded roaches.

That's the recommendation of Steve Moore, entomologist with the University of Illinois and Illinois Natural History Survey. He points out that these roaches are moving indoors now that cool weather has arrived.

The German roach is the most common species of cockroach in Illinois. It's a small, tan insect about 1/2 to one inch long when mature. The brown-banded roach, only about 1/2 inch long when full grown, is reddish brown.

Both of these roaches are found most frequently around food and water. They frequent such places as restaurants, homes, apartments and dairies. Moore explains that cleanliness will help to reduce their numbers. But careful housekeeping alone is not enough to prevent or eliminate roaches.

He suggests using chlordane as a 2 or 3 percent oil-base spray or as a 5 percent dust. Apply dieldrin as an 0.5 percent oil-base spray or as a 1 percent dust. Generally one thorough treatment will give complete control.

Roaches are becoming resistant to chlordane and dieldrin in areas where these chemicals have been used extensively. Under these conditions, use pyrethrin or sodium fluoride either separately or in combination. Pyrethrin will give a quick kill while it lasts, but it doesn't last long. Sodium fluoride has a much longer effect.

Apply the chemicals to the roaches' hiding places and to any known pathways.

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PAC:mfb
11/9/59

Note to Editors: This is the second in a series of two releases on roaches.)

FOR DEFINITIVE RESULTS

The Chlordane or Dieldrin in Control Bomb Treatment

TEXAS--Chlordane and dieldrin are the most effective materials for controlling German and brown-banded roaches.

They're the recommendation of Steve Jones, entomologist with the University of Illinois and Illinois National History Survey. He points out that these roaches are hardly indicative that that most weather are arrived.

The German roach is the most common species of cockroach in Illinois. It's a small, tan insect about 1/2 to one inch long when grown. The brown-banded roach, only about 1/3 inch long when full grown, is reddish brown.

Both of these roaches are found most frequently around food and water. They frequent such places as restaurants, homes, apartments and dairies. Jones explains that cleanliness will help to reduce their numbers. But careful housekeeping alone is not enough to prevent or eliminate roaches.

He suggests using chlordane as a 2 or 3 percent oil-base spray or as a 5 percent dust. Apply dieldrin, or an 0.5 percent oil-base spray or as a 1 percent dust. Generally one thorough treatment will give complete control.

Roaches are currently resistant to chlordane and dieldrin in areas where these chemicals have been used extensively. Under these conditions, use pyrethrin or sodium fluorides either separately or in combination. Pyrethrin will give a quick kill while it lasts, but it doesn't last long. Sodium fluoride has a much longer effect.

Apply the chemicals to the roaches' hiding places and to any known pathways.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS
NOV. 11, 1959

LAND PRICES CLIMB SIX PERCENT IN YEAR

Prices Nearly Four Times 1939 Levels

Farm land prices continued their upward climb this past year. Latest available figures are for July. At that time average prices of Illinois farm land were up 6 percent from year-before levels. The United States average was also up 6 percent.

Compared with 20 years ago (1939), both Illinois and U. S. land values have more than tripled (Illinois, 3.8 times; U. S., 3.4).

The rise in U. S. land prices has been almost continuous since 1943. In this period of 16 years, there were only two short periods of declining values. One was during the recession of 1949-50, just before the Korean war. The other was in the recession of 1952-53, just after the Korean war.

Many "explanations" are given for the rise in farm real estate prices. Some people point to the demand for land for nonfarm uses--highways, residential sites and industrial uses. Others say that city business and professional men are bidding prices up. Still others list the need for farmers to get more land to make better use of their machinery and labor.

The simple fact is that land has been a good investment--even without good management. Ours is a high-income nation. We have substantial savings to invest each year...each week... each business day. The total amounts to 20 or 25 billion dollars a year.

People can put their savings into government securities, a bank, a savings association, a life insurance company, etc. But they are not really investing them until they spend the money to buy a home, a factory or a farm.

Americans once thought that bonds, especially government bonds, were the safest investment. But now that they have learned something about inflation, they do not want too many bonds.

The same goes for life insurance.

(Continued)

With inflation, the corporation stock market has gone up. But some stocks go down even while the general trend is upward. And no one knows when the stock market may begin a general decline. So investors do not want a full load of stocks either.

Small private businesses are another possibility for investing savings. But most of them are unprofitable and are not recommended where security is important.

Thus many people with savings to invest eventually look to farm land as a good place to put their money. It has been a much better investment than bonds and other fixed dollar securities. It is more profitable than most small nonfarm businesses. Its value is more dependable than that of corporation stocks.

Farmers themselves are the biggest buyers of farm land. In the 12 months ended March 1, 1959, they bought more than three-fifths of all the farm land sold.

Farmers buy and own most of the land in the less productive areas of the country. In the more productive areas, there are always some farmers who make considerably more than they need for living expenses. The excess is generally invested in equipment, livestock--and farm land.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Heavy snow has fallen, most of the trees have lost their leaves, cattle roundup is over, deer hunters have come and gone and we're still having a somewhat rough time trying to get all the corn out of muddy fields. That is a brief picture of Dixon Springs today.

Sericea Seed Harvest

One of the annual jobs on the Station is the harvest of Sericea lespedeza seed, and that combining job is presently under way.

Sericea is a tall-growing, somewhat stemmy, perennial legume that has a strong position as a soil improving forage crop. It may be grown and, in fact, is most easily established on poorer soils. Sericea is somewhat weak as a seedling and for that reason is easily crowded out the first year by most competing vegetation. But on very poor soils there is little or no competing vegetation.

As a Feed Crop

Sericea may be used as a pasture or as a hay crop. Its value as a hay crop for young growing animals, milk cows or high-producing livestock is questionable. But as roughage for beef cows, particularly dry cows during the winter period, early cut, properly made Sericea hay will fill the bill. As a pasture legume, Sericea is best used by close, hard grazing and frequent clipping.

Seed Yields High

Highest seed yields on the Station are being garnered from fields of sericea that have neither been grazed nor mowed for hay. The Harper-Hardin tract is turning off 500-plus pounds per acre, plus some deer, rabbits and quail.

Of the forage crops, Sericea is probably unexcelled as a feed and cover crop for wildlife.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Spring [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible], most of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

George McKibben Says

George McKibben, Station agronomist, says that south of an east-west line from St. Louis, Missouri, to Vincennes, Indiana, Sericea lespedeza may be used advantageously on soils too poor to establish other perennial legumes. George further states the following advantages for Sericea:

1. Extremely long lived, resisting disease, insects, heaving and winterkilling.
2. Withstands closer grazing than most other perennial legumes.
3. Has a heavy leaf and stem mulching habit which makes it one of the strongest soil improving and conserving crops.

HAC:mfb
11/12/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR A.M. RELEASE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1959

Plans for U. of I. Moorman Research Farm Unveiled

URBANA--Plans for the University of Illinois' new Moorman Animal Breeding Research Farm were unveiled Monday before 75 of the nation's top farm editors and industrial representatives.

In a special preview luncheon, O. Burr Ross outlined the farm's proposed physical setup and the many proposed research programs. Ross heads the College of Agriculture's department of animal science. He and his staff will have the primary responsibility of operating the farm.

Scientists from the College of Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural and Civil Engineering Departments and Public Health Service will be working closely with the animal science staff.

Now under construction, the farm will be one of the most outstanding research systems in the country when completed in 1961. It is being established with a $200,000 grant from the Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

Ross detailed an elaborate breeding program designed to develop improved lines of hogs. Using Durocs and Yorkshires, the researchers will actually develop five lines. They will include two Duroc lines, two Yorkshire lines and one Duroc-Yorkshire crossbred line.

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The farm's physical setup will also allow animal scientists to study management, environmental, disease and engineering problems.

Researchers will simultaneously study such factors as (1) building design and construction, (2) different housing systems, (3) manure handling and disposal, (4) ventilation, heat and air conditioning, (5) "disease-free" pig production and (6) equipment and automation.

Some buildings will have a controlled environment. This will permit relationship studies between environmental stress and physiological functions of the pig. From the results researchers can determine the best environments for pigs of different ages and sizes.

After the luncheon the groups toured the 90-acre farm site. Located south of the main University campus, a high fence will completely surround it.

Visitors, employees and researchers will enter the farm through a special gate house. There they will receive sterilized boots and laboratory coats. Ross explained that these measures are necessary to keep the farm disease-free. He pointed out that disease is one of the principal problems facing swine producers today.

Other speakers on today's program were Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture, E. H. Wilson, president, Moorman Manufacturing Company; and F. T. Wall, Dean of the U. of I. Graduate School.

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PAC:cm
11/12/59

FOR P.M. RELEASE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1959

Disease: The Number One Problem Facing Swine Industry

AMES, IOWA--Disease prevention and control is the number one problem facing swine producers, believes O. Burr Ross, head of the University of Illinois Animal Science Department.

Speaking here today before the National Swine Industry Conference, Ross discussed "Progress, Problems and Potentials in Swine Production."

He pointed out that, if all hogs were healthy, producers could drastically slash production costs. Feed needed to produce a pound of gain would decrease. And producers could market more pigs from each sow.

Much progress has already been made in this area. Ross feels, however, that producers need additional research studies to help them produce even healthier hogs. On the other hand, he criticized producers for not following disease prevention methods already proven successful.

For example, vaccines will now control cholera, once the most feared disease in the swine industry. But Ross estimates that more than 60 percent of Illinois' hogs were not vaccinated against this deadly disease in 1959. Consequently, several serious cholera outbreaks have occurred.

Management ranks as the second most important problem facing swine producers, Ross stated. In fact, swine management is the most neglected research area today.

Researchers need to evaluate the various systems of swine production. They need to determine which kinds of buildings are best

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FOR F.H. RELEASE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1946

Statement: The Number One Problem Facing Swine Industry

WHEN, 1946--Diseases prevention and control is the number one problem facing swine producers, believes C. Ever Long, head of the Veterinary of Illinois Animal Science Department.

Speaking here today before the National Swine Industry Conference, Dean discussed "Progress, Problems and Potentials in Swine Production."

He pointed out that, if all boys were healthy, producers would realistically slack production costs. Feed needed to produce a pound of pig would decrease. And producers could market more pigs from each sow.

Some progress has already been made in this area. Some feels, however, that producers need additional research studies to help them reduce even healthier hogs. On the other hand, he maintained producers or not following disease prevention methods already known successful.

For example, vaccines will now control cholera, once the most feared disease in the swine industry. But Dean estimated that one than 60 percent of Illinois' hogs were not vaccinated against this badly disease in 1945. Consequently, several serious cholera outbreaks are occurred.

Management ranks as the second most important problem facing swine producers, Dean stated. In fact, swine management is the most neglected research area today.

Researchers need to evaluate the various systems of swine production. They need to determine which kinds of buildings are best

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for hogs; what types of heating, ventilation and air conditioning are most effective. Controversy still reigns over space requirements. The many types of automatic equipment often confuse hog producers.

Research needs to study these areas and find the best answers. So far there are few experiments under way.

Ross was highly optimistic regarding the swine industry's potential. Production will undoubtedly increase, and costs will probably decrease.

Feed grain supplies, however, will limit the amount of increased production. Ross feels that there is a balance between feed supplies and the number of pigs that can be fed.

On the other hand, a rapidly growing population will make it necessary to increase production of feed grains. When this time arrives, Ross believes that swine producers will have the facilities and know-how to also increase their production.

Research developments will some day help these swine growers produce a pound of pork on 2 1/2 pounds of feed or less. Growers will market at least two more pigs from each sow, and they'll sell 200-pound pigs at four months of age. And, perhaps most important, they'll produce a product that will again be the homemaker's favorite at the meat counter.

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PAC:cm
11/12/59

FOR P.M. RELEASE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1959

Economist Gives Both Sides of Hog Marketing Picture

AMES, IOWA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist looked at the hog marketing picture with mixed emotions here today (Nov. 19) as he spoke to the National Swine Industry Conference.

On the favorable side, M. B. Kirtley listed current increases in better quality hogs as a sign of progress in hog marketing. "Better quality hogs coming to market gives more incentive for market firms to differentiate prices for quality," Kirtley explained. He estimated that about one fourth of the hogs now marketed would grade U. S. No. 1.

The economist noted a more even flow of hogs to market over the past few years, thanks to multiple farrowing and improved production systems.

"This should help to eliminate periods when everyone struggles for hogs to keep up a kill regardless of quality, as well as periods when market gluts force prices so low that all grades of hogs give the processor a favorable return," he said. He commended farmers for recent progress in leveling the hog flow and encouraged more of the same from them.

Going to the not-so-bright side of hog marketing, Kirtley singled out the pricing system as "one of our greatest impediments in hog marketing." He called for one unified system of grading.

"Currently there are U. S. grade standards, plant grade standards and buyer grades that are some modification of U. S. standards. The interest in developing effective systems for measuring quality is healthy, but frequently most confusing."

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More training for both buyer and seller in evaluating live hogs was another point Kirtley stressed. For the sake of accuracy and consistency among plants and buyers, he added that more follow-up checks should be made on live and carcass grading.

Kirtley listed selection of pork cuts on the basis of quality as an important future goal in hog marketing. "Most of our progress to date has been a matter of quantity, not quality," he said. "We expect to receive more for certain lots of hogs because they will provide more pounds of more preferred lean cuts."

He thought carcass or live grades weren't refined enough for selection on quality, but that they could well serve as a basis for starting the selection.

The UI economist pointed out that merchandising programs for higher quality pork were being held back by the erratic market supply of high-quality hogs. He felt that success in merchandising would pave the way for further advances in the hog marketing system.

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RFH:cm
11/12/59

Note to Editors:

Our last "News for Women" service carried a release headed "Labels Help Homemakers Choose Turkeys."

If you have not carried this release, would you please delete the first "to be" in the last sentence. The last sentence should read, "If the bird is stuffed and frozen, it must be solid at the time of purchase to be safe."

The Editors

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Name 30 to Represent Illinois at National 4-H Club Congress

URBANA--Thirty Illinois 4-H'ers will represent their state at the 38th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 29 through December 3. They were selected for outstanding achievements in 4-H Club work from a field of more than 71,000 Illinois members.

The Illinois group will join some 1,900 other delegates and leaders from the United States and about 20 other countries at the big six-day conference.

Group discussions, addresses by prominent speakers--including Secretary of State Christian Herter--and talks with delegates and visitors from foreign countries are educational highlights of the congress.

Entertainment features include a "pop" concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and feature performances by the Kingston Trio and movie and TV star Pat Boone.

Club Congress is conducted by the state extension services and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. All delegates are award winners in their respective states.

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The 1959 Illinois delegation includes Dick Beyer, Stockton; Glenna Jean Blunier, Eureka; Carolyn Ann Brown, Decatur; Janice Carol Brown, Kasbeer; Maxine Daniel, Annawan; Albert Dorn, Cary; Robert Fay, Waterman; Charles Frazee, Divernon; Wayne Gallup, Sparland; Jesse Heischmidt, St. Elmo; Jenelle Helms, Belleville; Howard Herrmann, Dunlap; Jerry Lee Hoffman, Carlock; Gene Klett, Joliet; Elizabeth Kloepping, Pearl City, and Ruby Mae Lucking, Quincy.

Ralph McTall, Irvington; Leland Mathias, Findlay; Donna Rae Meyer, Manhattan; Kenneth Mohr, Pinckneyville; Patricia Mollet, Greenville; Charles Nott, Lewistown; Carol Ostrom, Williamsfield; Mary Ann Schneider, Carmi; Barbara Ann Strunk, Morton; Dan Vogler, Sciota; Jane Wagner, Morris; Zora Ann Walter, Metropolis; Sara Wiggers, Lincoln, and Tom Young, Champaign.

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HDN:mfb
11/16/59
NO

FOR RELEASE AFTER 2 P.M., NOVEMBER 18, 1959

Dunlap Named Home Ec Extension Head

URBANA--Martha L. Dunlap has been appointed Assistant Director of the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Illinois effective February 1, 1960. She succeeds Lulu S. Black, who retired September 1 after serving as state leader for three years.

Her appointment was approved today by the University's Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of University President David D. Henry and Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture.

Miss Dunlap has her doctor's degree in Cooperative Extension Administration from the University of Wisconsin Extension for Advanced Study. She is a graduate of Kansas State University with a bachelor's degree in Home Economics Education and a master's in Textiles and Clothing. She did graduate study at Iowa State University before going to Wisconsin.

After serving as county home demonstration agent in Missouri for 10 years, Miss Dunlap went to Montana as Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader. In 1958 she was named Associate State Home Demonstration Leader.

As Assistant Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, Miss Dunlap will direct the home economics extension program throughout the state. She will supervise a state staff of more than 20 specialists and a county staff of approximately 170. The adult program is organized in 101 of the 102 counties on Illinois, with more than 50,000 homemakers actively participating in the program. Every county has home economics 4-H Clubs, and about 80 counties have Rural Youth groups.

Miss Dunlap is a member of the American Home Economics Association, Montana Home Economics Association, Adult Education Association, National Council of Family Relations, American Sociological Society, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Pi Lambda Theta and Alpha Kappa Delta.

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JEH:mfb
11/16/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Export Outlook Improves for Feed Grains and Feedstuffs.

URBANA--Export prospects for American feed grains, soybeans and soybean meal during the coming year are greatly improved. But the chances of selling more wheat or fats and oils are not so favorable as they were last year.

T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, reports that drouth in Europe and increased emphasis on animal agriculture in many foreign countries largely explains this improved export outlook.

He reports that during the year ending October 1 we exported about 215 million bushels of corn. Chances are good that exports will surpass this figure in the year ahead. But how much larger they will be depends on whether foreign buyers take corn or grain sorghums. The government is now holding large supplies of grain sorghums. If it chose to price these stocks low enough, exporters would take sorghum grain instead of corn.

Soybean exports added up to about 110 million bushels this past year. For the year ahead, Hieronymus believes that foreign buyers might take 125 million bushels. Some observers have estimated 150 million bushels.

In addition, the European drouth will boost the demand for high-protein feeds. So exports of soybean and cotton seed meal are likely to be substantially larger.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Export Outlook Improves for Feed Grains and Soybeans

WASHINGTON--Export prospects for American feed grains, soybeans and soybean meal during the coming year are greatly improved. But the prospects of selling more wheat or rice and oils are not as favorable as they were last year.

F. A. Wierenga, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, reports that growth in Europe and increased emphasis on animal agriculture in many foreign countries largely explains this improved export outlook.

He reports that during the year ending October 1 we exported about 215 million bushels of corn. Chances are good that exports will exceed this figure in the year ahead. But how much larger they will be depends on whether foreign buyers take corn or grain sorghum. The government is now building large supplies of grain sorghum. If it chooses to price these stocks low enough, importers would take sorghum grain instead of corn.

Soybean exports added up to about 118 million bushels this last year. For the year ahead, Wierenga believes that foreign buyers may take 125 million bushels. Some [illegible] have indicated [illegible] million bushels.

In addition, the European growth will boost the demand for high-protein feeds. We imports of soybean and cottonseed meal are likely to be substantially larger.

-[illegible]-

Prospects for exporting more fats and oils are no better than they were last year. Yet American output of fats and oils has jumped about 750 million pounds over that of a year ago. With more hogs being marketed, our lard supply is up. Cottonseed oil supplies have also climbed.

Spain had a good olive oil crop and so will import much less soybean oil than usual next year under Public Law 480.

Wheat exports will depend largely on how much can be moved under Public Law 480. Our sales for dollars have been running only about 25 percent of our total exports in recent years. Subsidized exports, such as sales under Public Law 480, seem to be the only way we can expect to move our large stocks of wheat or fats and oils.

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HDG:mfb
11/16/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS NOV. 18, 1959

SOYBEANS--THE IMPONDERABLES

Current market prices of soybeans are about 15 cents above local loan rates. Prices have been quite volatile throughout the growing and harvesting season. Price trends ahead are more than usually uncertain because of uncertainties about supply--and so near to Thanksgiving is an odd time to be uncertain about supply.

The over-all statistics make the current price seem higher than that which can be maintained for the whole of the season. Production was estimated at 528 million bushels on November 1. The carryover on October 1 was 62 million, for a total supply of 590 million. Some of this year's production was used up prior to September 1, but probably some of next year's crop will be available during next September, so this is a standoff.

About 33 million bushels will be used for seed and wasted on farms. It is doubtful that the last 10 million can be drawn into the effective supply because of pipe-line requirements. This leaves a maximum of 547 million bushels available for processing and export.

Export demand is greater than it was last year. Japan is prosperous and will take more. Europe has had a severe drouth and so needs more meal from soybeans. There is a long-term uptrend in soybean exports. Exports for the crop year are currently estimated at 125 million bushels.

This leaves 422 million, the maximum available for domestic processing. Last year 402 million bushels were processed.

At what price can 422 million bushels be used domestically? Soybean oil is selling for 8 cents a pound, down from 10 1/4 cents a year ago. With large increases in lard and cottonseed oil production, soybean oil is in troublesome surplus. There is no reasonable basis for expecting a price increase.

It appears that the meal from a crush of 422 million bushels can be used at about $52 a ton, bulk Decatur. It is currently selling for $58.

Eight-cent oil and $52 meal makes soybeans worth $1.90 to Illinois farmers if we figure a relatively narrow processing margin.

But 422 million bushels are not available; 13 million are resealed on farms and so will not be available to CCC until next June. At what price they will be sold is anyone's guess. On October 2 CCC had an inventory of 42 million. By November 6 this amount had been reduced to 24 million. Some of it has been sold since. The rest is for sale at about current prices. CCC is committed to its current sales policy only until January 1. Its price may then go up or down.

If CCC sells no more soybeans, including the reseal that it gets next summer, the crush will be about 390 million and prices will work up from current levels. If CCC divests itself of all of its soybeans, prices will finally work down to about the loan.

Such is now the power of government!

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Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
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Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

More and more southern Illinois farmers are taking a closer and harder look at their beef cow herds. We at Dixon Springs know this is so because staff members are being called upon increasingly each year to assist with production testing.

Scales for Production Test

Available for testing work is a portable scale which the soil-testing laboratory at Vienna purchased with excess funds from soil-testing service charges. This scale makes weighing of weaned calves quick and easy. In addition to weaning weights, grades are also obtained. Weaning weights corrected for age and sex of the calf and for age of the dam coupled with a grade score on beef type make an excellent basis for culling cows in the herd and for selecting replacement heifers. For the past 20 years the Dixon Springs beef herd has been handled on a production-test basis.

Ground Work

Before a production test can mean much, all of the cows in the herd must be individually and positively identified. Ear tattoos, ear tags, neck chains, brands or other means of identification may be used. New calves must also be identified in one or more of the above-mentioned ways. Also, the birth date and dam of each calf must be recorded in some fashion. This is about all that is required except to let your farm adviser know that you want to put your herd on a production test. He'll arrange for the details of getting the job done at calf-weaning time.

Side Advantages

Direct advantages of production testing are apparent. But you also gain in better management. Just stop and figure: any time you take the time and trouble

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[illegible]

[illegible] DEFECT [illegible]

(A [illegible] of the week's work, activities, and observations of the University of Illinois Extension Home Economics [illegible] Agent, in southern Illinois, prepared by [illegible])

[illegible] and some students Illinois Farmer are taking a [illegible] and [illegible] of their land [illegible] Ma [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to identify and to record birth dates, you are bound to know your herd better. The production test program disciplines for closer observation of the herd that can only aid in better management.

Internal Parasite Control in Lambs

For years we have depended mainly on phenothiazine to control internal parasites in sheep. Two years' work at Dixon Springs has demonstrated that we may virtually eliminate parasites in young lambs by weaning early or otherwise separating the lambs from the ewes on pasture.

This past summer lambs weaned and on pasture showed only 38 worm eggs per gram of feces, while lambs on pasture with the ewes during the same period showed a buildup to about 3,800 eggs per gram of feces. Lambs kept in drylot, with the ewes brought in daily off pasture for nursing, showed no internal parasitism.

We feel that this management study with young lambs has tremendous possibilities. Imagine producing parasite-free lambs! Phenothiazine drenches are effective, but too often the damage is done before the drench can be administered.

HAC:wb
11/19/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NARROW ROWS: Surest Way to Boost Soybean Yields

URBANA--Farmers can increase their soybean yields more by growing them in narrow rows, from 22 to 28 inches, than by changing almost any other practice.

This is the conclusion of University of Illinois agronomists J. W. Pendleton, Henry Hadley and Richard Bernard after 1958 tests at Urbana and 1959 tests at DeKalb, Urbana and Brownstown. They planted Chippewa, Harosoy, Shelby and Clark varieties and varied the seeding rates from 60 to 105 pounds an acre.

Results from 352 plots show a yield advantage of 15 percent for 24-inch rows over 40-inch rows. This means that the farmer who averages 25 bushels with 40-inch rows could add almost four more bushels if he planted 24-inch rows. With a 40-bushel yield, he could add about 6 more bushels with the narrower rows.

The Illinois tests results suggest that the best seeding rate is about 75 pounds an acre when the beans are planted in narrower rows. However, 1959 tests at Urbana showed little difference in yield at seeding rates of 60, 75, 90 and 105 pounds. But the 24-inch rows consistently gave the highest yields.

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In the research tests, all beans are carefully cut at ground level. The agronomists feel that if they had been cut at the usual combine height, the yield of narrow-row beans would have been even more favorable, since the pods form lower in the 40-inch rows.

Growing soybeans successfully in narrower rows will require some changes in machinery. But some farmers are making the changes to take advantage of the higher yields, the agronomists report. For planting they use either a grain drill with certain holes stopped up, a regular bean or beet planter or an altered corn planter.

For cultivating, these farmers are using regular cultivators or have fixed their own. In most cases they do not try to adjust one cultivator for use on both corn and soybeans.

Harvesting narrow-row beans presents no problems. Narrower rows simply mean that a combine can take in more rows with each trip across the field.

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HDG:jb
11/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Reports New Hog Ration Research

URBANA--Farmers who are wondering whether they can increase hog gains by feeding a mixture of protein supplements with corn, instead of just soybean oil meal, can sit back and relax. University of Illinois tests prove they cannot.

Another U. of I. test shows that 1/2 or 1 percent of ground limestone added to corn-soybean meal hog rations gives the most desirable level of calcium.

Researchers designed the first test to see whether hog gains increase on rations containing corn, soybean oil meal and another supplement. These rations were compared with rations containing corn and soybean meal alone, explains animal scientist D. E. Becker.

The researchers tested six rations with corn as the basic feed. To each they added one of the following: (1) soybean oil meal alone, (2) soybean meal and distillers' dried solubles, (3) soybean meal and menhaden fish meal, (4) soybean meal and a special fishmeal, (5) soybean meal and meat and bone scraps and (6) soybean meal or dried skim milk.

All pigs received the same vitamin and mineral supplement.

In terms of efficiency and rate of gains, the mixture of soybean meal and distillers' dried solubles gave poor performance. But there were little or no differences among the other rations. Soybean meal performed just as well alone as when combined with other supplements so there's no need to add an extra supplement when feeding properly fortified rations of corn and soybean meal.

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[illegible] Theories Are Not Falling Behind

[illegible]—Factors that are producing [illegible] may be increasing [illegible] by feeding a mixture of problem supplements with [illegible] of just soybean oil meal, rye and oats and [illegible]. Laboratory [illegible] studies have proven that [illegible].

Feeding 1. or 2. [illegible] plus 1/2 or 1 [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] added to each-[illegible] meal [illegible] giving the [illegible] [illegible] level of [illegible].

Researchers [illegible] the first [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] all meal [illegible] [illegible]. These factors were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meal alone, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The researchers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. To each [illegible] added one of the [illegible]: (1) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], (2) [illegible] meal and [illegible] [illegible], (3) [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], (4) [illegible] meal and a [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] meal [illegible] [illegible] and (5) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

All pigs received the same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In terms of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meal and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In the second test, researchers studied various calcium levels in two types of growing-finishing rations. They wanted to see which level gave the best gains.

The first ration contained soybean meal, ground yellow corn, vitamins and minerals and 1/3 percent calcium. The second, in addition, contained a special fishmeal supplying 1/2 percent calcium.

Using ground limestone, the researchers added to each ration four levels of calcium ranging from 1/2 percent to 2 percent.

The fastest, most efficient gains came from rations where ground limestone supplied 1/2 to 1 percent calcium. Even higher levels of calcium didn't seem to seriously retard rate and efficiency of gains. Becker warns, however, that farmers shouldn't feed calcium levels that are too high, since it may cause parakeratosis.

PAC:jb
11/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Soil Compaction Can Hurt Yields

URBANA--Machinery traffic and heavy cropping are putting the squeeze on Illinois soils. Agronomists diagnose the result as soil compaction, a problem thought to be underestimated in its ability to hurt yields.

Jack Baird, University of Illinois soil scientist, reports results on a soil that has been in a rotation of corn, corn, corn and soybeans for 45 years. The plow layer now weighs 250 tons more per acre than the same soil type from an uncropped grassland area near by. This means a marked decrease in water intake, reduced root penetration and in some cases high soil and water losses from heavy rains.

Baird advises farmers to tread lightly in seedbed preparation. Excess implement traffic is a main cause of compaction, especially where it's wet. Fields should be as dry as possible before they are worked. Fall plowing has an advantage in this sense because it allows later and probably drier entry in the spring.

Heavy trucks spreading fertilizer often track in a severe compaction problem. Baird says that frozen soil better supports these trucks, allowing them to spread without soil damage.

Minimizing tillage and wisely conserving crop residues head up the practices that tend to lessen soil compaction and the related problem of surface crusts. Surface crusts, says Baird, hold up water and air absorption and contribute mightily to losses of soil and water from erosion.

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NO

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Three Oat Varieties Triumph

URBANA--University of Illinois agronomists put three oat varieties--Clintland, Minhafer and Newton--at the top of their recommended list for 1960.

They were the standouts again this year at the oat variety demonstrations, which involved test plots in about 50 counties.

The current disease situation had a lot to do with their relative performance, though, says W. O. Scott, U. of I. agronomist. The yellow dwarf virus held the limelight this year, especially in central Illinois. Hardest hit was Clintland, the top performer in 1957, when crown rust was the problem, and also high yielder in disease-free 1958.

Minhafer fared a little better than Clintland where yellow dwarf was bad this year. It is noted for its resistance to both stem and leaf rust, diseases that have been more troublesome in past years than yellow dwarf.

The outstanding performer in this year's trials was Newton, which was least injured by yellow dwarf.

U. of I. plant breeders are well along in their work of developing a variety that is far more resistant than present varieties to

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yellow dwarf. C. M. Brown is working to incorporate yellow dwarf resistance into the popular Clintland and Minhafer varieties.

A new variety, Clintland 60, will be increased next season to make it available to farmers in 1961. Similar to Clintland, it has the added advantage of resistance to present races of stem rust.

Goodfield is another newcomer that will be commercially available in 1961. It promises high test weight and excellent resistance to lodging. It is similar in rust resistance to Clintland 60 and Minhafer.

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11/23/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Warn of Fruit Tree Disease Threat

URBANA--Fruit trees grown from multiple stocks present disease problems that seriously threaten orchards in Illinois, according to two University of Illinois plant pathologists.

H. H. Thornberry and Dwight Powell gave this sober warning Tuesday (Nov. 24) at the annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Council and the Illinois State Horticultural Society in Springfield.

They explained how certain combinations of root stocks and scions or inner stocks subject the tree to any number of diseases, many of them fatal. The Virginia crab inner stock, for example, has been found to carry the stem-pitting virus. The virus takes over, said the pathologists, in a tree that has the Virginia crab stock fused on a non-resistant root stock or scion.

To help prevent what could be a serious loss to Illinois fruit growers, the U. of I. pathologists urged that all trees with multiple stocks be labeled.

They objected to the sale of large numbers of trees with only the variety shown on the label. "It's very important that we also know what root stock and inner stock went into the tree," said Powell. "Then we can tell just what combination of fruit tree stocks would be responsible for certain diseases that might crop up in Illinois orchards. We've been at a loss in diagnosing the trouble so far because the grower had no way of knowing what root and inner stocks were used on the trees."

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[illegible] of Small Town Listener Opinion

DUNHAM--Until three years ago this multiple-mode power dispute problem that previously Dunham residents in Illinois, according to the investigation in Illinois Power publications.

E. G. Dunham and Harold Powell, who were active working secretary (Rev. Sal) at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau and the Illinois Farm Electrification Society in Springfield.

They maintained how certain geographical areas [illegible] lines or farm structures violated the law in all matters of [illegible]. Many [illegible] (Lake). The circuit is not [illegible] for example, [illegible] and to study the space-filling value. The value [illegible], said the [illegible], in a two-hour bar the Virginia [illegible] based on a [illegible] satisfied [illegible] action.

To [illegible] which could be a [illegible] Iowa to Illinois [illegible] [illegible] of 1, [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] Illinois [illegible] be [illegible].

They [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] with only [illegible] variety [illegible] in the [illegible]. "It's very [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] took [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Powell cited an instance of a whole orchard in Illinois planted to trees with a fatal root stock, inner stalk combination. The trees, representing a large investment, were wiped out by collar rot a few years later.

Thornberry pointed out that dwarf fruit trees are especially vulnerable. Some dwarfs are made up of a root stock, an inner stock or scion, a dwarfing stock and the variety, giving them many chances to come up with a disease-producing combination.

As for which are the dangerous combinations, the pathologists said testing to find out is moving ahead as fast as possible. Much more work needs to be done, and labeling all stocks will certainly speed up the job, they said.

RFH:mfb
11/23/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gibberellin Has Little Effect on Corn Yields

URBANA--In their first experiments to see what gibberellic acid could do for corn, University of Illinois agronomists found it did very little on the yield side.

Generally both yield and maturity were retarded, reported agronomist Joe Cherry at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy this past week at Cincinnati.

Gibberellin is a growth-stimulating compound that in the past two years has opened an exciting new field of research.

But Cherry found that it helped corn yields in only one instance. That was a 6 percent yield hike from a single spray treatment of gibberellin applied near pollination time. Weekly foliage sprays begun at the seedling stage increased plant height, but along with this came a yield-hurting reduction in ear length and cob weight.

According to Cherry, a lot lies ahead for research with the gibberellins. It's hard to say what their future effect will be in corn production.

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11/23/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

400 County 4-H Leaders Honored in Springfield

URBANA--More than 400 Illinois volunteer 4-H Club leaders were honored for outstanding service at the 14th annual Illinois 4-H Leaders' Recognition Day program in Springfield Tuesday, November 24.

This program is held each year to give local club leaders a share in public acclaim given 4-H Club members at Achievement Day programs throughout the state, explains R. O. Lyon, in charge of agricultural 4-H Club work.

An address by Speaker of the House Paul Powell, Vienna, a tour through the State Capitol and a special luncheon at the Springfield Elks Club highlighted the program. Well-known author Earl Nightingale was featured speaker at the luncheon.

The 4-H Leaders' Recognition Day program is sponsored each year by the Illinois Extension Service and the Illinois Retail Merchants Association in cooperation with the county farm and home bureaus.

Leaders from this area who attended the Recognition Day program are:

(Note to Editor: Names of local leaders may be obtained from your county farm or home adviser.)

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11/23/59
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ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

URBANA, ILLINOIS
NOV. 23, 1959

FARM INCOME. Gross farm income in 1959 is less than the record set in 1958, but more than in any of the five years from 1953 to 1957. Gross farm income includes all receipts from the sale of farm products plus government payments.

Gross farm income has decreased in 1959 primarily because of lower prices for hogs and reduced government payments. Declining prices for cattle may contribute to a further reduction in 1960.

Farm production expenses continued their upward creep in 1959 and seem likely to rise a little again in 1960. Higher property taxes, and probably larger outlays for machinery and supplies, will help to swell costs.

Net farm income is down about 15 percent in 1959 from 1958 as a result of the lower receipts and higher costs. Net income is about the same this year as it was in 1957.

FEED. Only about 2 percent of the total feed produced in the past seven years has been accumulated in surplus stocks. But most of the feed that has been piled up is corn. By next October 1 we will have about one-half a corn crop still on hand.

LIVESTOCK. USDA officials think that the 1960 spring pig crop will be smaller than that of 1959. If this proves to be true, hog prices should begin to work upward in the near future.

The Washington view is that prices of cattle will hold up well through 1960 unless drouth or fear of price breaks cause farmers and ranchers to liquidate, instead of building up, their herds.

DAIRY. Some price improvement is possible because farmers have held production about steady for two years while consumption caught up with output.

POULTRY. The egg and broiler markets have been so low that price improvement is almost sure to come.

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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Orchard grass with a clover mixture furnishes the bulk of the summer grazing on the Dixon Springs Station. Ten acres of an orchard grass - ladino clover pasture did a creditable job in making gains on yearling steers this past summer. The station pastures enjoyed good rainfall all summer, and this particular ten acres carried a total of 20 yearling steers for a period of 155 days and produced a total gain of 3,115 pounds of beef. This means a gain of over 300 pounds per acre and more than 150 pounds on each steer. On the whole we'd have to say, "Not bad production."

A Closer Look

A closer look at the gains, particularly the gains by periods, however, is revealing. Nearly 70 percent of the year's production was harvested in the first 57 days up to the middle of July. During the first 57 days, the 20 steers gained 2,140 pounds, with an average daily gain of slightly less than two pounds a day. The total gain for the next 98 days was only 975 pounds, or less than half a pound per head per day.

This picture of period gains on pasture is not unusual. You've observed the same in your own pasture program. We've seen it here on the Station. Up to the middle of July, gains on pasture alone will be very good, but for the remainder of the season they will be somewhat disappointing. Pastures are generally better in the spring than in the summer, flies and heat are usually less disturbing and the cattle are thinner, making rapid gains easier.

This Is How It Looks

It would seem that a good time to start feeding these cattle would have been about the middle of July, feeding them on pasture for at least 100 days before

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marketing or moving them into drylot for further feeding. Such a program has been used on the Station with excellent results.

Here's the Program Outlined

Take steer calves through the winter on roughage, silage and hay. Such a winter program will provide normal, healthy growth without fattening. It will provide cheap winter gains with steers in condition to go onto pasture and make cheap and rapid gains without grain until about mid-July. Grain feeding on pasture then will have the cattle to the weight and condition for the generally stronger market for choice cattle.

HAC:mfb
11/25/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1959

Note to press-radio editors: Some Illinois newspapers and radio stations may have received announcement of Mr. Russell's award directly from the Pfizer Company.

Russell Named Extension Award Winner

CHICAGO--Harry G. Russell, widely known livestock specialist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, received the first Pfizer Livestock Extension Award during last night's banquet session of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago.

Russell received this $1,000 award for his "outstanding contributions to progress of the nation's agricultural industry." It was presented by Dr. Herbert G. Luther of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. The Pfizer Company and the Society of Animal Production established the award prgram this year to honor leading university livestock extension specialists for outstanding contributions to animal science and industry.

Annual winners of the Pfizer award are selected entirely by members of the Society. Any extension worker employed by a state, province or federal extension service in the United States or Canada is eligible. Only one such award is made each year.

Held in high regard by both purebred and commercial livestock producers, Russell is well known as a judge of major livestock shows

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across the nation. He has served on type-standardization committees of major cattle, sheep and swine breeds and has aided materially in developing certification programs now in use by all swine breeds.

Russell was one of the organizers of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association and the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association. With his advice and assistance, this swine group accepted sponsorship of the first boar-testing station in the United States.

In his activities with commercial producers, Russell has helped to develop performance testing programs for beef cattle and sheep, as well as on-the-farm selection programs. Recognizing needs for changes in swine type at an early date, he was active in creating swine-type schools and carcass demonstrations that have been conducted in some 66 counties and all the major markets in Illinois.

The extension award winner has served as chairman, vice chairman and secretary of the Extension Section of the American Society of Animal Production. From 1947 to 1950, he was a representative on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Animal Science. He has served on the University of Illinois animal science staff since 1936. A native of Bureau county, Illinois, he graduated from the University of Illinois in 1930 and received his Master of Science degree from the same institution in 1933.

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HR:mfb
11/25/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

North Central States Conducting
Project to Develop Better Lambs

URBANA--Animal scientists in the north central states have established a regional research project to help midwest farmers economically produce the "best-eating" lambs in the United States.

In announcing the project, U. S. Garrigus said, "This is the most far-reaching study ever undertaken to obtain basic information for improving midwestern lambs."

Garrigus heads the department of animal science sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He is also chairman of the north central technical committee directing the study. c

Garrigus explains that sheep scientists see a growing need for developing types and breeds of sheep adapted to midwestern climate and farming. At present the steadily increasing stock sheep numbers consist largely of crossbred ewes imported from the western range country. These sheep have performed well. But they are becoming harder to buy.

Sheep scientists also believe farmers want more accurate techniques for selecting superior-performing sheep. Such a system, they explain, will help farmers produce better quality meat-type lambs at a lower unit cost.

This is the ultimate goal of the 10-year study.

All 12 north central states are participating in the study in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. Because of limited funds, Illinois, North Dakota and Ohio are carrying out the initial breeding program. The other nine states will contribute research findings developed in their regular programs. When more funds are available, they will tackle more specific projects already outlined and approved as part of the regional program.

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11/25/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Drouth Cuts Morrow Plots Corn Yields

URBANA--Dry weather and varied soil treatments produced some surprise results this year on the University of Illinois Morrow Plots. Corn yields ranged from 26 to 95 bushels an acre.

On one plot that has grown corn continuously since 1876 without any soil treatment, yield averaged 26 bushels an acre compared with 31 bushels in 1958.

But the 1959 yield dropped most on a continuous plot that had received no soil treatment until 1955 but has had a complete lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium treatment since then. This plot yielded only 56 bushels an acre compared with 130 bushels last year.

Agronomists A. L. Lang and L. B. Miller explain this yield slump in this way:

For 79 years the soil on this plot was allowed to become seriously depleted in plant food nutrients and organic matter. With heavy fertilizer treatments during the past four years, along with favorable rainfall, yields have averaged 109 bushels. This average compares with only 34 bushels on the no-treatment plot.

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The Demonstration Program

Corn Crop Shows Plot Corn Yields

Dentata--Dry weather and varied soil treatments produced corn yields ranging from year to the throughout of fifteen bushels per acre. Corn yields ranged from 32 to 41 bushels an acre.

On one plot that has grown corn successfully since 1910 without any soil treatment, yield averaged 32 bushels an acre compared with 41 bushels in 1949.

Not the only yield dropped down on a comparison plot that had received no soil treatment until 1947 but also had a complete lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium treatment every time. This plot yielded only 36 bushels an acre compared with 130 bushels last year.

Agronomists A. E. Lamy and R. E. Miller explain this yield loss in this way:

For 73 years the soil in this plot was allowed to become partially depleted in plant food nutrients and varying moisture. With heavy rainfall treatments during the past four years, along with favorable weather, yields have averaged 121 bushels. This amount compares with only 34 bushels on the no-treatment plot.

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But dry weather in 1959 provided the real test in this new phase of the long-time continuous corn study. Even though the soil had plenty of nutrients, it did not have the water-holding capacity to supply the corn during severe drouth.

On the other hand, another continuous corn plot receiving a manure-lime-phosphate treatment since 1904 produced 83 bushels an acre. This was only 1 1/2 bushels less than in 1958 and only 5 bushels below the 1955-58 average. Even though this plot has grown corn every year, it has had good management. The soil had a reserve of organic matter and high water-holding capacity. Yields climbed to 95 bushels on a plot receiving continuous manure-lime-phosphate treatment since 1904 and extra nitrogen-phosphate-potash fertilizer since 1955.

The agronomists point to this major lesson from the 1959 experience: Where soils have a history of good soil management that maintains and builds up organic matter in the soil, yields will suffer the least during dry years.

Results were similar for corn yields in the corn-oat rotation plots. Where the soil had received no treatment, yields averaged 45 bushels compared with 49 bushels in 1957. On the plot receiving no treatment until 1955 and lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash since then, corn yields averaged 91 bushels.

Yields climbed to 95 bushels on the plot receiving the manure-lime-phosphate treatment since 1904.

The treated plots were all planted at the rate of 16,000 an acre. The agronomists consider this the ideal rate for highly productive soil with such fertilizer treatments as this. They say there is no evidence that this planting rate hurt yields this year.

Rainfall during 1958 and 1959 on the Morrow Plots presents a real contrast. L. A. Joos, state climatologist with the U. S. Weather Bureau at the University, reports that June, July and August rainfall totaled 5.07 inches, less than one-half of the normal 10.96 inches for these months and less than one-third of the 17.94-inch downpour in 1958. Joos recalls that during the 41 days ending on July 22 only .24 inch fell on the plots.

The Morrow Plots, located near the center of the University of Illinois campus, were started in 1876. They are the nation's oldest soil experiment field.

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HDG:mfb
11/30/59

[illegible] dry weather in 1960 provided the very test we in this year-
[illegible] of the long-time conditions [illegible] study. Even though the dry had
[illegible] of rainfall, it did not have the water-holding capacity to
[illegible] the soil during certain levels.

On the other hand, regular conditions with plot receiving a
[illegible]-time-changing treatment gave 1960 yields of [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] was only 1.0% results less than in 1959 and only 2 bushels below
[illegible] 1952-56 average. Over [illegible] this plot has given [illegible] every year.
[illegible] has had good management. The soil has a reserve of [illegible]
[illegible] high water-holding capacity. Yields climbed to 37 bushels on a [illegible]
[illegible] conditions [illegible] treatment since 1951 and
[illegible] nitrogen-phosphorus-lime fertilizer since 1955.

The outstanding point in this major lesson from the 1960 [illegible]
[illegible]. Where soils have a history of good soil management that [illegible]
[illegible] and holding up organic matter in the soil, yields will [illegible]
[illegible] during dry years.

Results were similar for corn yields in the rain-out rotation
[illegible]. Where the soil has received no treatment, yields averaged 17
[illegible] compared with 31 bushels in 1957. On the plot receiving no
[illegible] soil test and lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash [illegible]
[illegible], corn yields averaged 31 bushels.

Yields climbed to 51 bushels on the plot receiving the [illegible]
[illegible]-treatment [illegible] since 1955.

The crested plots were all planted at the rate of 16,000 [illegible]
[illegible]. The varieties changing this the latest from the [illegible] produc-
[illegible] soil with such [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible]. They are [illegible] in
[illegible] that this planting [illegible] York yields [illegible].

Yields during 1960 are lower on the [illegible] plots [illegible]
[illegible] condition. [illegible] Corn, yields [illegible] with the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] as the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. July and August [illegible]
[illegible] 1.07 inches, June this [illegible] of the [illegible] 10.79 inches for
[illegible] and [illegible] of the 17.56-inch [illegible] in July.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 41 days [illegible] in July [illegible] .41 inch
[illegible] on the plots.

The [illegible] plots, instead [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] in [illegible]. They are the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nine Illinois 4-H'ers to Represent Illinois at NJVGA Convention

URBANA--Nine 4-H boys and girls, tops in the field of vegetable demonstrations and judging, will represent Illinois at the National Junior Vegetable Growers Convention in Washington, D. C.

Dates are December 6-10.

These skilled youngsters will compete with other outstanding young people from across the nation.

Among the 4-H members giving demonstrations will be Jill Armstrong and Mary Ann Kasa from Springfield. They will demonstrate how they produce tomatoes for local markets.

Another Springfield youth, 18-year-old Bill Sibley, will show his hotbed for starting young plants.

Turning to cooking, Carolyn Riley of Champaign will show how she prepares vegetables for shish kabobs. Sylvia Korte, Lebanon, will prepare some tasty apple dumplings.

These youngsters were selected on the basis of their outstanding State Fair demonstrations last August.

The Illinois 4-H team in the vegetable judging, grading and identification contest will include Nick Dorosheff, Springfield; Steven Still, Carlinville; and David Brown and Larry Steele, Decatur.

Team members were selected from two state-wide elimination contests held earlier in the year. Part of the national contest will include identifying 100 specimens of insects, diseases, weeds, nutrient deficiencies and vegetable varieties.

Coach of the judging team is Norman F. Oebker, University of Illinois extension vegetable crops specialist.

Also accompanying the youngsters to Washington will be Arlene Wolfram, U. of I. 4-H specialist in home economics; Merlin Heyen, assistant farm adviser, Sangamon county; and Charles Willman, assistant farm adviser in Macoupin county.

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PAC:mfb
11/30/59
NO

[illegible] Illinois 4-H'ers to Represent Illinois at Night Convention

[illegible]--Nine 4-H boys and girls, tops in the field of vegetable demonstrations and judging, will represent Illinois at the National Junior Vegetable Growers Convention in Washington, D. C.

Dates are December 9-12.

Those skilled youngsters will compete with other outstanding [illegible] people from across the nation.

Among the 4-H members giving demonstrations will be Jill [illegible] and Mary Ann Kass from Springfield. They will demonstrate [illegible] produce tomatoes for local markets.

Another Springfield youth, 10-year-old Jill Jiking, will show [illegible] hotbed for starting young plants.

Turning to cooking, Carolyn Riley of Champaign will show how [illegible] prepares vegetables for which [illegible]. Sylvia Morte, Johnson, will prepare some tasty apple dumplings.

These youngsters were selected on the basis of their outstanding State Fair demonstrations last August.

The Illinois 4-H team in the vegetable judging, grading and identification contest will include Nick Dorenbert, Springfield; Steven [illegible], Carbonville; and David Barnes and Larry Steele, Lamothe.

This members were selected from two state-wide eliminating contests held earlier in the year. Part of the national contest will include identifying 100 specimens of insects, diseases, weeds, nutrient deficiencies and vegetable varieties.

Coach of the judging team is Norman T. Collins, University of Illinois extension vegetable crops specialist.

Also accompanying the youngsters to Washington will be Robert [illegible], U. of I. 4-H specialist in home economics; Martin Myers, assistant farm adviser, Sangamon County; and Charles Willman, assistant farm adviser in Macoupin county.

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[illegible]
[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fertilizer Sales Increase

URBANA--Illinois fertilizer sales for the first half of 1959 topped all previous six-month periods. The University of Illinois Agronomy Department bases this report on data supplied by 73 fertilizer manufacturers in the state.

Tonnages of mixed and nitrogen fertilizers were 20 percent above those of the same period in 1958. Use of soluble phosphate, potash and rock phosphate remained about the same.

Among mixed fertilizers, over half of the tonnage continued to be in the 1-1-1 and 1-4-4 ratios. There were also increases in such ratios as 3-1-1 and 2-1-1, which account for part of the hike in nitrogen usage.

In straight nitrogen fertilizers, anhydrous ammonia showed the biggest rise, more than 50 percent. Increases of 10 to 40 percent were also reported for other major nitrogen materials.

-30-

RFH:mfb
11/30/59

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Illinois Dailies

ECONOMY-TYPE COUNTIES suggested for Illinois by University of Illinois agricultural economist C. L. Stewart. Modernizing the structure of local government is just as logical as enlarging farms to make them more efficient, Stewart declares. He has urged research to study possible reorganization of the state's revenue system and reduction of the number of counties. The 11-county proposal would put about two-thirds of the residents within 35 miles of their county seat.

-30-

HDG:mfb
12/3/59
NO

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

URBANA, ILLINOIS DEC. 2, 1959

GREAT PLAINS PRODUCE EXCESS WHEAT

Stocks of Soft Red Winter Wheat Are Not Excessive

Wheat is coming in for a lot of talk these days. The big reason is that in recent years U. S. farmers have produced a lot more wheat than anybody wants to buy at the price support levels. Consequent costs to the U. S. treasury are estimated at about 600 million dollars a year.

Wheat growers, taxpayers and government officials all want some changes made. But not even the wheat growers can agree among themselves about what should be done.

SUPPLY. The total U. S. wheat supply for this marketing year, ending next June 30, is estimated at 2,404 million bushels. This figure is a new record high, up 2 percent from the year before. The supply consists of 1,117 million bushels of wheat produced in 1959, 1,279 million bushels left over from previous years and 8 million bushels imported for special purposes.

Unlike corn, the 1959 wheat crop was far from a record. It was 25 percent short of the 1958 record and only 4 percent above the 10-year 1948-1957 average. Thus the present total supply is a record high primarily because of the big 1958 crop and consequent large carryover.

UTILIZATION. U. S. wheat is used for four principal purposes: (1) food, (2) exports, (3) seed and (4) feed. For many years the American people have used about 485 million bushels of wheat annually for food. The increase in population is just about offset by reductions in consumption per person.

Last year we exported 443 million bushels of wheat, but government officials expect that only about 410 million can be sold in foreign markets this year. The lower expectations for exports reflect expected increased competition from other exporting countries, especially Australia and France.

Farmers use about 66 million bushels of wheat for seed to plant present acreages. Another 40 to 70 million bushels are used for feed (and waste).

(Continued)

Altogether total disappearance of wheat this year may be around 1,140 million bushels, leaving something like 1,365 million bushels on hand next July 1, when a new crop year begins.

Any wheat program or plan will "work," but some will work better than others. Any successful program must take account of the fact that different kinds or classes of wheat are produced for different purposes.

From central Illinois south and east, most farmers produce soft red winter wheat. Flour from this wheat is used largely for making cakes, pies and biscuits. There is no surplus of this class of wheat. Stocks on hand July 1 were large enough to last only five weeks.

Most of our surplus wheat consists of hard red winter wheat. It is produced in the great plains from Texas to Canada, where rainfall is less than in the corn belt and eastward. Hard red winter wheat produces an excellent flour for making bread. On last July 1, carryover stocks of old hard red winter wheat equaled more than a two years' supply for our own flour mills, seed and exports.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

Winter Grazing

The pasture season has ended except for the cow herds. Now that their calves are weaned, cows have been turned out to graze the fields of fescue. So long as the grass lasts, and unless it is covered by snow, fescue will be their diet. When the grass is gone, herdsmen will move feed bunks onto the pasture and feed silage and hay the rest of the winter.

Oakley Robinson, our cattle herdsman, would remind us not to be misled by this practice of winter grazing. Don't think that we can use the same pasture summer and winter, and don't believe that these are unfertilized, abandoned wastes upon which we expect the herd to shift and skin their way through the winter. These areas for winter grazing have been especially reserved and fertilized.

Oakley would again remind us that the cows on the Station have grown fat on abundant lespedeza pastures and are now in good enough condition to carry them well into the winter. For cows in lesser condition, or thin, he would advise the use of supplementary hay or silage with the wintering pasture.

Bull Care

During the non-breeding season, many of us are so busy giving the producing cows and young stock good care that we forget half of the beef herd--the bull. It is neither necessary nor desirable to keep the bull fat, but he should be kept in thrifty condition. A bull that has lost much weight this past summer may need 5 or 6 pounds of grain daily in addition to a liberal roughage ration. A bull in fair fleshing now may be wintered adequately on about 20 pounds of corn silage and 12 to 14 pounds of legume hay.

-more-

Also, don't forget that exercise is important to the bull's breeding efficiency and disposition. Avoid close confinement. On the Station, several bulls are run together in a large lot. They work off steam by pushing one another around and rarely become bad-tempered.

Sheep

Cold weather, snows and the approaching season for lambing have pushed the Station ewe flocks into their wintering and lambing quarters. From now until spring pasture season, the flock will be on a diet of corn silage, leafy legume hay and grain. It is important that the ewes be well fed now so that they will have little lambing trouble and will milk at their best.

HAC:wb
12/2/59

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Scientist Claims Milk Is Protecting Public Against Sr-90

URBANA--Drinking more milk is the most logical way to reduce radioactive Strontium-90 build-up in the body, according to a University of Illinois biological chemist.

Dr. Bruce Larson claims that milk has been unjustly criticized as a main source of Strontium-90. People who drink less milk because of recent reports may be increasing rather than lowering Sr-90 build-up in their bones.

In a research article soon to be published in the Journal of Dairy Science, Larson points out that, at present, Americans need not be alarmed about the level of Sr-90 in any part of the nation's food supply.

He also reports these findings on the relationship between Strontium-90 and milk:

--People receiving calcium primarily from plant sources are building up relatively more Sr-90 in their bones than those receiving calcium from milk.

--A person could actually lower Sr-90 build-up in his body by drinking more milk.

--Increasing milk consumption may check further Sr-90 build-up just as effectively as removing Sr-90 from milk by a costly process that could raise the price of milk and discourage its consumption.

-more-

Larson says that plant foods deposit more Strontium-90 in the body than do dairy products. Why? It's because even though Sr-90 is chemically and biologically similar to calcium, living systems prefer to use calcium.

The animal body discriminates against Sr-90 in the intestinal tract, the kidneys, the placenta and the mammary gland. Cows screen Sr-90 from plant foods they eat at three of these points. Therefore, milk contains only one-eighth as much Sr-90 per unit of calcium as was present in the cow's food.

The human system also discriminates against Sr-90. Given a choice between calcium and Sr-90, the body will choose calcium. This means that Sr-90 exerts less effect when it is consumed with calcium. Total Sr-90 in a food has little bearing on amounts the body absorbs if calcium level is also high.

It is significant, Larson explains, that studies predicting future human bone levels of Sr-90 show lowest levels for milk-consuming nations of the Northern Hemisphere. These are the same countries that have received the highest level of fallout.

The United States has received more fallout than any other country monitored. Yet bone studies in low fallout areas of the Equator and the Southern Hempisphere show that these peoples, who drink little or no milk, have as much Sr-90 in their bones as do people in the United States.

These recent studies indicate that, while Americans have become increasingly wary of milk because of damaging Sr-90 reports, it has actually prevented larger amounts of Sr-90 build-up in their bones.

-more-

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The animal body discriminates against Sr-90 in the intestinal tract, the kidneys, the placenta and the mammary gland. Cows screen Sr-90 from plant foods they eat at those of these products. Therefore, milk contains only one-sixth as much Sr-90 per unit of calcium as was present in the cow's food.

The human system also discriminates against Sr-90. Given a choice between calcium and Sr-90, the body will choose calcium. This means that Sr-90 exerts less effect when it is consumed with calcium. Total Sr-90 in a food has little bearing on amounts the body absorbs if calcium level is also high.

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These recent studies indicate that, while Americans have become increasingly wary of milk because of damaging Sr-90 reports, it has actually prevented larger amounts of Sr-90 build-up in their bones.

-more-

Why, then, have dairy products been so universally condemned as radioactive Strontium-90 carriers? Larson believes the reason is clear: Sr-90 is chemically similar to calcium and generally is found along with calcium in foods.

Since the American public receives nearly 85 percent of its dietary calcium from dairy products, milk was naturally the first food tested for Strontium-90.

This initial attention generated public pressure to survey more milk. It hampered Sr-90 research in other foods.

Recent research directed at many foods now indicates that plants are becoming potentially more dangerous Strontium-90 carriers than are dairy products, Larson points out.

For example, the average strontium units in the 1957 and 1958 Minnesota wheat crops was more than 17 times as great as the level in Minneapolis milk. The strontium units in plant crops grown in the Animas River Valley of Colorado and New Mexico were 40 to 60 times as great as those in the milk produced in that area.

Several agencies are now starting large-scale Sr-90 tests in a variety of foods. This research is important. It must be continued if Americans are to get an accurate picture of the Strontium-90 problem, Larson explains.

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12/7/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Veterinarians Study Stable Strontium

URBANA--Researchers at the University of Illinois says that stable strontium, a mineral element found in small amounts in soil and thought to act much like calcium in the bodies of humans and animals, is toxic when substituted for calcium.

Drs. Elwood F. Reber and John Bartley, College of Veterinary Medicine, recently presented a film to the American Society of Animal Production that showed the results of substituting stable strontium for calcium in the diet of young pigs. The test animals developed incoordination and partial paralysis of the hindquarters. The mineral content of the bone was also decreased.

This study was undertaken as part of a cooperative research project concerned with mineral metabolisms. It was sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service.

The Illinois researchers state that the importance of their work extends far beyond the immediate application of these findings to animal nutrition. In the event an animal were subjected to a heavy dose of radioactive fallout, the combination of stable strontium and calcium in the ration would reduce the internal level of radioactive strontium.

Animals have been accidentally contaminated when unpredicted winds carried fallout far from testing areas. The carcasses of the contaminated animals had to be disposed of instead of the animals' being slaughtered for human consumption.

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12/7/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Fmth
1/7/24

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Granular and Liquid Herbicides to Be Discussed

URBANA--The latest information on the effectiveness of granular and liquid herbicides will be one of the topics featured at the Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School January 27-28 at Urbana.

For several years the effectiveness of these herbicides has been questionable, explains H. B. Petty, chairman of the school. Petty is extension entomologist with the University of Illinois and Illinois Natural History Survey.

The Custom Spray School is planned for all persons associated with the agricultural chemical industry. This group includes aerial and ground spray operators, industry representatives and agricultural chemical salesmen and dealers. In addition, any other interested persons may attend.

Here are some of the other topics to be discussed: (1) new developments in controlling face flies, (2) turf diseases and lawn weeds, (3) soil insecticides and (4) the relation between weeds and crop yields.

The school will be held in the Illini Union Building on the University of Illinois campus. For more information, write to Petty at 280 Natural Resources Building, Urbana.

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PAC:mfb
12/7/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Fungicides Get Approval

URBANA--A number of new fungicide weapons for fruit growers get an O. K. from the University of Illinois Department of Plant Pathology.

On the basis of tests, "Phaltan" combined with small amounts of lead arsenate is recommended for the first time by plant pathologist Dwight Powell. The combination proves to be an excellent spray for controlling summer apple rot diseases, and it is especially effective on "Botryosphaeria," or soft rot of apples.

"Cyprex" also goes on the recommended fungicide list for next season. Mixed at 1/2 pound to 100 gallons of water, it offers good control of apple scab.

A note of caution comes from another series of tests just completed: Some fungicides applied in the early-cover sprays can cause excessive fruit thinning. Before fruit growers make up their 1960 spray program, they can get more information on this by contacting Powell at the University of Illinois.

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RFH:mfb
12/7/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

THE FARM OUTLOOK PICTURE IS NOT ALL BLACK

URBANA, ILLINOIS
DEC. 9, 1959

In recent weeks many writers and speakers have painted very dismal pictures of the future for farmers. They have dwelt at great length upon swelling farm surpluses and shrinking farm income.

The dreary scene that they describe might discourage almost any farm family. It is also dark enough to tempt many a farmer's creditors to "foreclose the mortgage."

Fortunately the farm outlook picture is not entirely dark. There is some light among the shadows. Let's look at those farm income figures again:

Net realized farm income declined about 15 percent from 1958 to 1959, and a further decline of about half as much is officially forecast for 1960.

Farmers may remember many similar statements and forecasts in recent years. One such statement was made in the fall of 1957. But instead of going down in 1958 as expected, farm income went up nearly 20 percent! The decrease this year took the total back to about the 1957 level. Actually, realized net farm income has not trended downward during the past five years, but has about held level, fluctuating around $12 billion a year.

Realized gross farm income reached an all-time high of $37.2 billion in 1958. Gross farm income is what farmers have available to pay for their machinery, operating expenses and living costs. Realized gross income is down about 3 percent in 1959 from 1958. This will be the third highest amount on record, being exceeded only in 1958 and by a narrow margin in 1951.

Two important developments have increased the incomes of many farm families in recent years:

1. Many men have quit farming (usually to take more profitable employment), leaving more land and more income for those families that remain in farming.

2. Many families have greatly increased their earnings by taking off-farm employment.

We should get some good information about these trends from the farm census that is now being taken. But in the meantime official estimates indicate that net cash farm income per farm operator in 1958 equaled the record high set in 1947, when price controls were first eliminated.

These official guesses may understate the actual increase in farm income per farm operator. They are based on the elimination of only one farm in five in the past ten years. Farmers in many communities of Illinois report a much more rapid combination of farms. The consolidation of farms has speeded up in Illinois in the past two years, and it seems likely to proceed rapidly in the 1960's.

The average income of farm families from nonfarm sources apparently has increased about 60 percent in the past ten years. In 1959 U. S. farm people received about half as much from off-farm sources as they made from farming.

Many farm families will get even more income from nonfarm sources in the future. This trend is the counterpart of the one in which many nonfarm families obtain income from two or more jobs.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
FREE--Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
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farm Radio News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

Illinois Forests Could Produce Seven Times Present Harvest

URBANA--With proper handling, Illinois forests could provide an annual harvest seven times the present cut, according to Ralph Lorenz, University of Illinois farm forester.

Lorenz says that four million acres of the state's woodlands are producing at only one-half of their potential. And 2 1/2 million acres of non-forested land in the state would be better suited to growing timber crops than to their present use.

The U. of I. forester lists livestock grazing, fire injury and poor forest management as the main causes of low productivity in Illinois woodlands.

More than one-half of the state's farm woods are grazed. This practice is destroying young trees, compacting woodland soil and killing good growing stock. Fires are reducing the value of about one-third of the state's forests.

Areas too poor to support other crops will produce good pine plantations, Lorenz explains. There is a good market for these trees. At present Illinois imports almost 100 percent of the pines and other softwoods it uses.

Lorenz believes that farm woodlands in Illinois can and should pay their share of taxes and fixed income. He advises farmers who have forested areas on the farm to contact their district farm forester for help in woodland management and marketing.

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HDN:cam
12/10/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Shelby Soybean Available for 1960

URBANA--One of the newer things in soybeans for Illinois farmers next season will be Shelby, a variety to be available in quantity for the first time.

This variety, developed by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, makes the recommended list released by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. With about the same maturity as Lincoln, Shelby has been consistently high in yield trials in central and south-central Illinois, reports R. L. Bernard, agronomist for the Regional Laboratory at the University of Illinois. He thinks there is a big place for it in the southern half of the state where farmers want a variety earlier than Clark.

Clark, which matures a week later than Shelby, is the current king in southern Illinois. It accounted for 22 percent of soybean acreage in 1959, and in southern trials it generally outyields all others.

Harosoy is the most popular variety in the northern half of the state, and it made up 33 percent of this year's soybean acreage. It's the leading variety now, a spot previously held by Hawkeye.

The high-yielding, early-maturing Harosoy should find competition in Lindarin, a very new variety not to be generally available until 1961. Lindarin matches Harosoy in maturity and, though not quite so high in yield, it has far better resistance to lodging.

Chippewa is recommended for the northern fringe of Illinois. It is 9 to 10 days earlier than Harosoy.

Also on the recommended list is Adams, which matures about three days later than Hawkeye. In central Illinois it generally outyields Hawkeye, and in some cases Harosoy as well.

It's thought, however, that Shelby, the new entry, will take over part of the acreage now devoted to Adams. Shelby is slightly later than Adams.

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RFH:mfb
12/10/59

Shelby Soybean Available for 1968

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UPH:mfr
2/10/70

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Poultry Disease Treatments Vary

URBANA--Initial signs of infection in several poultry diseases may be similar, but the treatment necessary for each disease is different.

University of Illinois veterinarians say that delay in the accurate diagnosis of such diseases as fowl cholera, fowl typhoid and blue comb and erysipelas now account for some major losses to poultry farmers.

Each of these poultry diseases requires specific treatment. The drugs necessary to treat fowl cholera are not effective against the organisms causing typhoid. The treatment for blue comb is not effective against cholera.

The so-called broad-spectrum antibiotics, such as penicillin, are no cure-all for poultry diseases. Penicillin is effective against erysipelas, but not against blue comb. To be handled effectively the latter disease must be treated with specific antibiotic combinations.

Since it is difficult to make an accurate diagnosis on the farm during the initial infection stages, these veterinarians recommend that a farmer take two or three typically sick birds to a veterinarian or state diagnostic laboratory for diagnosis. They add that this might be done as a form of insurance when birds become listless, go off feed or show signs of diarrhea, or when the general condition of the birds becomes poor.

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Proved prevention measures and prompt diagnosis of possible disease problems, if they appear, are the combination on which the farmer must now depend. The increasing numbers of birds in individual poultry flocks and the speed with which most virus infections, such as those of respiratory nature, travel, can make a delay in seeking accurate diagnosis costly.

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12/10/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Agriculture Faces Era Of Greater Production

by

Louis B. Howard, Dean
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture

URBANA--A continued trend toward larger and more productive farms backed up by a growing agricultural-industrial business system should add up to relative rural prosperity during the next 15 years. Illinois farms will continue to produce the oilseeds and feed grains demanded by an increasing population, including more animal products in their diet than ever before.

Changes in industrial development will go along with changes in agricultural production. Fewer people will be needed on farms, and more workers will find jobs in agricultural processing and service industries.

Some Illinois farmers will meet the challenge of greater efficiency by expanding acreage. Others may go into intensive livestock operations on smaller farms. And part-time farmers will continue to find jobs in nearby industrial areas.

Research Works For Efficient Production

Agricultural research at the University of Illinois has helped Illinois farmers become more efficient producers during the past 15 years. Research developments have enabled farming to remain profitable over a period of declining prices.

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For Immediate Release

Illinois Agriculture Faces Era of Greater Competition

by

Louis E. Gemmel, Dean
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture

Obstacles confronting Illinois farmers have been greatly increased because Congress has by a narrow agricultural-industrial coalition opinion would add up to subsidize rural prosperity during the next 15 years. Illinois farms will continue to produce the abundant food needed by an increasing population, including many animal products in more than ever before.

Changes in industrial development will go along with changes in agricultural production. Fewer people will be needed on farms, and the workers will find jobs in agricultural processing and marketing industries.

Some Illinois farmers will need for challenges or greater flexibility to meeting markets. Others may be into intensive livestock operations or earlier farms. And part-time farmers will continue to find jobs in nearby industrial areas.

Farmers Study Low Efficient Technique

Technological research at the University of Illinois has taught Illinois farmers some definitive guidelines during the last 15 years. Research developments have enabled farmers to remain profitable for a period of declining prices.

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The broad objectives of the research program include providing the necessary information to produce, process and distribute agricultural products with reasonable profits to all concerned. At the same time, research shows how to conserve soil, water and food producing resources.

Future agricultural research will devote more effort to finding out basic principles behind the production of Illinois crops and livestock. Applied production research will then place greater emphasis on efficiency and economy of production. Soil and water conservation research demands greater attention. Strains of crops with improved production traits will become available.

Utilization and marketing research will continually find new ways to process and transfer agricultural products to consumers. College and industry research must develop new uses for farm products. These uses include both food market expansion and totally new non-food uses.

New Practices Work For Cash-Grain Farmers

Improved crop varieties along with better weed control and fertility practices will help Illinois cash-grain farmers produce more at less cost. Nearly 80 percent of the crop acreage in Illinois is planted to varieties developed within the past 10 years. The varieties now in use will be replaced even faster by others during the next decade.

Cultivation will be reduced by the development of better all-purpose chemical weed killers. Fertilizer handling will become easier when new high-analysis fertilizers and improved bulk handling methods are developed. The average total amount of nutrients in mixed

The broad objectives of the research program include providing the necessary information to produce, process and distribute agricultural products with reasonable profits to all concerned. At the same time, research plans for the conservation of soil, water and food production resources.

Future agricultural research, will devote more effort to finding out basic principles behind the production of Illinois crops and livestock. Applied production research will then place greater emphasis on efficiency and economy of production. Soil and water conservation practices remain greater attention. Efforts at long range improvement in farming practices will increase available.

Utilization and marketing research will considerably find ways to process and distribute agricultural products to consumers. Quality and delivery research and demand and uses for farm products.

Some ways involved with food marketing improvement the initially are the following:

Production Cost or Cost-Saving Research

Improved crop varieties along with better weed control and availability practices will help Illinois corn-growth farmers produce more at lower cost. Nearly 40 percent of the crop acreage in Illinois is affected by variations developed within the past 10 years. The varieties to be in use will be equipped even larger by others during the next decade.

Cultivation will be reduced by the development of better chemicals control weed killers. Fertilizer handling will become easier by new high-analysis fertilizers and improved bulk handling methods are developed. The active food weed of activities in about

fertilizers increased from 16 percent in 1925 to 28 percent in 1955. This trend toward higher analysis fertilizer materials will continue.

Liquid fertilizers will gain popularity as research and improved technology develop cheaper high-analysis compounds. Total annual Illinois fertilizer use in the next 10 years may average from 20 to 50 percent above the amount used during the 1953-58 period.

A continuing trend toward larger and more powerful farm machinery will also help to produce more with less labor. Capital input will continue to substitute for labor on Illinois farms.

Machinery To Feature Comfort and Convenience

Farmers can expect new farm machinery to be easier and more comfortable to operate, as well as more powerful. Tractors and self-propelled combines may feature air-conditioned cabs. Row-crop tractors may be guided by sensitive "feelers" connected to a power steering system. This would eliminate tedious steering when cultivating row crops.

Power-take-off-driven machinery will be larger as the new 1,000-revolution-per-minute power-shaft speed permits a more efficient heavy power transmission. Since large tractors work at greatest efficiency on heavy loads, self-propelled planters and cultivators may replace large tractors on lighter jobs.

Interest in reduced tillage will continue. The idea of working corn and soybean ground less than before will be accepted within the next 10 years. Corn producers using these modern tillage methods have already cut the conventional four hours of time to put an acre of corn into the ground down to about 1 1/2 hours. Some researchers suggest that this figure can be cut to one hour an acre.

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Old Illinois Agriculture Farms Era of Greater Production - 1

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<u>Machinery To Feature Comfort and Convenience</u>

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Farmers will pay less attention to row widths and will consider plant population per acre instead. Agronomists are already thinking of planting corn in 26-inch rows instead of the 40 inches that used to be necessary for "Old Dobbin" to get between the rows.

Common insects, such as grasshoppers and corn borers, may do occasional damage in certain years. But within the next 15 years there is a possibility that other insects might adapt themselves to the changing surroundings. For example, the bean leaf beetle has never been a serious pest in Illinois. The Mexican bean beetle has largely confined itself to garden vegetables. But increased soybean acreage may lead these insects to shift to a soybean diet. Then control methods will have to be devised.

Livestock Farms Feature Automation

Illinois livestock farms will get larger during the next 15 years. Along with this expansion will be the development of extreme automation. Automatic feeding, watering and manure disposal will become essential as livestock farmers become more highly specialized.

Most swine growers will probably go to confinement hog-raising within the next 10 years. Although much Illinois farm land is too valuable for use as livestock pastures, more farmers may graze beef cows on cornfields from harvest until plowing time.

These cows could be kept in confinement during the growing season. Illinois farmers would then raise a larger percentage of cattle fed. The trend will be toward higher quality beef. People may talk about "meat-type beef cattle" as well as meat-type hogs.

Studies at the University of Illinois have already shown that grazing western lambs on cornfields both before and after harvest will

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ARM Illinois Agriculture Faces Are to Greater Production - 4

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increase gross returns from $25 to $35 an acre with no reduction in corn yield. Within the next 15 years many Illinois farmers will make more use of roughage for livestock feeds and replace the nutrients lost with fertilizers.

Confinement Housing Trend Continues

Dramatic advances in livestock housing will become common within the next decade. The trend will be toward confinement of livestock from birth until market. New wafering and pelleting machines will harvest and process feeds. More high-moisture corn will be harvested and stored for livestock feeding.

Larger livestock producers will work closely with veterinarians to control livestock diseases. The successful livestock operation 10 years from now will use veterinary knowledge to anticipate diseases and prevent serious outbreaks. This new method of preventive control will become increasingly important as the concentration of livestock on farms increases.

Horticultural crops will also follow the trend toward mechanization and expansion. Machines to harvest asparagus, cucumbers and tomatoes are already in the experimental stage. Present cucumber harvesters will pick only the fruit near the ends of the vine. Chemical growth regulators to kill the center blossoms or develop longer vines are needed to make machine harvesting practical.

Successful machine tomato picking requires plants that ripen all fruits at the same time. Horticulturalists have already developed dwarf tomatoes that bear a pound of fruit per plant, all ripening at once. Planting 40,000 plants per acre would make it possible to harvest 20 tons of fruit at one machine picking.

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Illinois will have fewer fruit growers within the next 10 years. However, there will be increased productivity per unit. Fruit will also be more uniform and higher in quality. Improved varieties of peaches, apples, strawberries, grapes and other fruits will be released.

Complex Agriculture Requires Trained Personnel

Foresters estimate that about three million acres of non-forested land in Illinois would be better suited to growing trees than to its present use. More trees will be planted for private recreational areas on farms. Ornamentals will be planted in urban areas. Growing Christmas trees holds promise of becoming one of the most valuable uses of timber products in Illinois.

Illinois agriculture is built upon a solid foundation of high production capability. The outlook for the next 15 years is for more and better things to come. However, it is necessary to plan for the future beyond the next 10 or 15 years.

Illinois agriculture will continue to become more complex and highly mechanized. It will require well trained personnel to operate effectively. The need to provide advanced training to a larger proportion of agricultural personnel will become greater.

To satisfy this need, a larger number of young people must be directed to a college education in one of the several fields of agriculture. The opportunities in these fields are great. They will become even greater as agricultural industry advances.

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12/14/59

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Performance Testing Key to Successful Livestock Production

URBANA--Performance testing of beef cattle and hogs is one of the top methods farmers can use to help increase livestock profits.

Through this program a farmer can get a better idea of the productive value of his cattle and hogs, emphasizes G. R. Carlisle of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The livestock extension specialist points out that performance testing shows the following major factors:

1. Rate of gain in both cattle and hogs.

2. Carcass length, backfat thickness and loin-eye area in hogs.

3. Ability of sows to farrow large litters; ability of cows to wean heavy calves every year.

4. Ability of beef bulls and boars to sire offspring that measure up to desired levels of performance.

Carlisle admits that performance testing involves bookkeeping. But he says most producers feel that it is time well spent.

As proof of performance testing's value, he cites one beef producer who raised his calves' average weaning weight by 83 pounds and their type score one full grade by changing bulls. Records showed that the previous bull just wasn't doing a good job.

Many producers can raise average weaning weights by 20 pounds. They simply cull the bottom one-sixth of their cows that produce the lightest weight calves.

Farmers interested in enrolling their swine or beef herds in a performance testing program are urged to contact their farm adviser. Or they can write to Carlisle at 326 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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12/14/59

Alternate Testing for Is Professional Interest Predition

(SEWAN--Performance testing of hard cables and boys is one of the top methods farmers can use to test increase livestock profits.

Should this program a farmer can get a certain idea of the relative value of his cattle and boys, emphasizes G. S. Garfield of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The livestock association specialist points out that performance testing gives the potential major features:

1. Data on that is both cattle and boys.
2. Correct length, height (weight) (chest) and loin-eye area in boys.
3. Ability of boys to leave large litters, ability of cows to wean heavy calves every year.
4. Ability of hard rolls sire boys to give offspring that mature up to higher level of performance.

Certain-cattle that performance testing involves involvement. It is easy that programs that work it is also well spent.

As point of performance testing's value, he gives one-level producer who raised his cattle' average weaning weight by 21 pounds and their type score and full grade by changing bulls. Another breeder had the previous bull just wasn't doing a good job.

Many producers can raise average weaning weights by 30 pounds. They simply cull the bottom one-third of their cows that produce the lighter weight calves.

Farmers interested in monitoring their herds or herd should in the nearest-farm testing program for breed or market type and activity. They can write to Institute at 101 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Confidential to Farm Advisers

(Note: Following is the full text of the wire service release concerning stilbestrol and poultry. Our office received it on December 10, 1959.

Some of you probably have had some questions about this release. While the sentence underlined (below) means that the use of stilbestrol in beef cattle and lamb feeding programs is still approved, you should be alert to any new developments in this area. We will keep you informed of information that we receive.
--Livestock Extension Specialists)

Fleming Bans Poultry Containing Residues of Stilbestrol

The government has made its second move in the last few weeks against a possible cancer-inducing agent. This time it's a hormone known as stilbestrol, used in fattening poultry.

The Food and Drug Administration says it has been found that the hormone can cause cancer of the breast in men when taken in large doses. Secretary of Welfare Fleming announced a move to get poultry that may contain residues of the hormones off the market. This will be done by voluntary methods. The Agriculture Department will simply buy up the treated poultry and divert it to unannounced other uses.

Fleming said the hormone-treated poultry comprises about 1 percent of the national poultry production. He said that, if chickens do contain residues of the hormone, it would not be found in the white and dark meat portions making up the bulk of poultry as served in meals.

The Chief of the Food and Drug Administration, George Larrick, said the stilbestrol residues found in slaughtered chickens had been confined to the skins and internal organs, such as the liver.

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Use of the hormones to stimulate weight development in poultry was approved by the Food and Drug Administration 12 years ago. Fleming said that since last May the FDA had been intensively re-examining the question of its use and had developed highly sensitive tests for it. He said Larrick had advised him that no residues of the chemical had been found in beef, mutton or lamb. Stilbestrol is not used in hogs.

Fleming said, "The American people, therefore, can purchase beef, mutton, lamb and pork - and with the voluntary actions that are described in the statement can also purchase poultry - with the assurance that such foods contain no detectable residues of stilbestrol."

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12/16/59

ILLINOIS FARMERS' OUTLOOK LETTER

BATTLE OF SUBSIDIES PRODUCES MUCH HEAT, LITTLE LIGHT

URBANA, ILLINOIS DEC. 16, 1959

The burning battle of subsidies is producing much heat, but very little light. This is due, in part at least, to careless and erroneous use of the word subsidy to mean every kind of government aid or benefit. This improper use of the term makes it practically meaningless and highly confusing.

To promote a better understanding of subsidies, we need to have a precise definition of subsidy, and we need to know not only who gets how much, but also why subsidies are paid and especially who receives the principal benefits.

In public law and in economic literature, a subsidy is a special kind of public aid. A subsidy is a grant of funds or property from a government to a private person or company to assist the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed to be advantageous to the public.

Note that a subsidy involves the transfer of money or property. Payment is made to a private person or company. The purpose of the subsidy payment is to promote a private undertaking that is in the public interest. A product or service is supplied to the public, not to the government. The intended beneficiary is the public which buys the product or services produced by the subsidized company.

Among the most common subsidies are those that are paid to ocean shipping companies. They are paid because it is believed that having a large merchant fleet is essential to national defense. Without subsidies few ships could be built in the United States, and few could be operated by American companies.

In early days some companies were given subsidies to build railroads across our nation. This was done to get fast settlement of the west and to help get farm products to the eastern cities and to the seaports for export.

More recently some airlines have been granted subsidies to encourage the development of air transportation service. This is believed to be in the national interest in time of peace as well as in war.

Contrary to many statements, tariffs are not subsidies, because there are no payments. Federal and state aid to local public schools are not subsidies, because payments are not made to private

enterprises. Also contrary to often-repeated statements, newspapers and magazines do not receive subsidies. Their publishers receive no money or property from the government for getting into or staying in business.

By congressional order several classes of mail are carried for less than cost. The public benefits from lower subscription rates, lower advertising costs, more or cheaper reading material and lower charges for parcel post service.

Farmers receive some subsidies, such as those for producing wool and sugar and for improving soil productivity. Domestic production of wool and sugar might be needed for national defense. Increasing soil productivity makes for more, and less costly, food. Farm price support programs that are not intended to increase or sustain production cannot properly be called subsidies. Certainly government payments that require the recipients to reduce or restrict production are not subsidies in any ordinary sense of the word.

Subsidies are useful devices for encouraging the private production of products or the provision of services that are in the public interest and are used by the public. Each subsidy, or other government aid, should be judged and should stand or fall on its own merits.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Louis B. Howard
Director
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THIS WEEK....

AT DIXON SPRINGS

(A round-up of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station, near Robbs, in southern Illinois, prepared by H. A. Cate)

New buildings, building repairs and livestock equipment construction are cheaper and easier if a good supply of lumber is available on the farm. Bob Gilmore, Station forest researcher, and his crew are making such a supply available on the Station again this winter, as they do every winter.

Improvement Cutting

In providing this lumber, the foresters are doing what they call improvement cutting in the Station's hardwood timber. Each year they plan to cut the annual growth from the stand, but this annual cut is a culling cut rather a selective cut. The poorer quality trees, and of course the mature trees, are removed from the stand. This means that the quality of lumber improves with each year's cut, and by the same token the quality of the standing timber is improved. Improvement cutting will allow the limited amounts of water and nourishment to be taken up by the higher quality trees.

According to Dixon Springs' growth studies in relation to moisture, hardwoods grow only during the growing season when there is moisture in the soil. When soil moisture is used up, the trees stop growing and do not start again that season even though more rain falls. So improvement cutting can help by keeping the better trees growing longer.

Sheep Health

As the Station sheep flock is moved into drylot for the winter and for lambing season, they will be drenched. The drench contains a drug called phenothiazine and is used to kill stomach worms. Drenching at this time of year is a regular management practice that is used on the Station flock as surely as winter follows fall.

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THIS WEEK . . .

AT SIXTH SECTION

(A meeting of the week's work, activities, and observations at the University of Illinois Farm Springs Experiment Station, near Dubois, in southern Illinois, prepared by W. A. Cobb)

Our buildings, building repairs and investment equipment construction are cheaper and easier if a good supply of timber is available on the farm. But Illinois, Station forest researcher, and his area are making such a supply available on the Station again than visitor, as they do every winter.

Improvement Cutting

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Sheep Basins

As the Station sheep flock is moved into drylot for the winter and for lambing season, they will be dewormed. The dewed contains a drug called parentheseine and is used to kill stomach worms. Preventing of this time of year is a regular management practice that is used on the Station flock as surely as winter follows fall.

-[illegible]-

Stomach worms feed on the blood of the sheep, causing anemia, reduced vigor and lowered production. Strong, well nourished ewes are necessary for producing sufficient milk for fattening lambs. So, for a better, more profitable lamb crop next summer, plan to drench this fall. Don't wait until stomach worms have weakened your ewes or until lambing time is too close.

Kansas Orange Top Forage Grain Yielder

George McKibben, Station agronomist, reports that Sart, Kansas Orange and Atlas were the top yielders of 22 forage sorghums tested this year. Sart yielded 23.6 tons, while Kansas Orange and Atlas yielded, respectively, 18.8 and 18.9 tons of silage an acre. Of the three, however, Kansas Orange yielded highest in grain, making 22.4 bushels an acre against 12.9 bushels for Atlas and 9.4 bushels for Sart.

Corn Silage Higher in Grain

Compared with the forage sorghums were three high-yielding corn varieties. The three aforementioned sorghums outyielded corn by 1.8 tons to 6.5 tons of forage an acre. However, the best grain yielder, Kansas Orange, yielded about 60 bushels less grain an acre than the corn. Here's the way it looks when bushels of grain are compared in a ton of silage: Kansas Orange, 1.19 bushels; and corn, 4.70 bushels.

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Cottonwood seeds fred on the wind of the sheep, crowding mouths, reduced vigor and lowered production. Strong, well nourished ewes are necessary for producing sufficient milk for fattening lambs. So, for a better, more profitable lamb crop next summer, plan to dream this fall. Don't wait until stomach seems tow-condened your ewes, or until lambing time is too close.

<u>Kansas Orange Top Forage Grain Yielder</u>

George Hollibaw, Station Agronomist, reports last fall, Kansas Orange was taken were the top yielders of 20 forage sorghum tested this year. Sort yielded 41.6 tons, while Kansas Orange and Atlas yielded, respectively, 10.8 and 20.3 tons of silage an acre. Of the three, however, Kansas Orange yielded highest in grain, making 22.4 bushels an acre against 11.5 bushels for Atlas and 5.4 bushels for Sort.

<u>Cows Silage Winter in Grain</u>

Compared with the forage sorghum were three high-yielding corn varieties. The three extraordinary sorghum supplied corn by 1.8 tons to 4.3 tons of forage an acre. However, the best grain yielder, Kansas Orange, yielded about 6 bushels less grain an acre than the corn. Here's the way it looks when bushels of grain are compared in a bed of silage: Kansas Orange, 1.19 bushels, and Atlas, 4.70 bushels.

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12/16/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Warns of Problems in Confinement Hog Production

URBANA--Today's producers who switch from raising hogs on pasture to raising them in confinement will face a new set of problems, warns a University of Illinois livestock extension specialist.

Increased production costs, manure disposal, feed wastage and tail biting are only a few examples, points out Dr. R. Carlisle. He adds that producers raising hogs on pasture often do not know these problems exist. But confinement producers soon discover them.

Here are some of these problems:

Increased production costs: Feed, building and equipment costs are greater in confinement production. Some studies show that these costs may be 75 cents to a dollar more than pasture costs for every 100 pounds of pork produced.

Manure disposal: This is perhaps confinement raising's biggest problem. If manure is not disposed of quickly and efficiently, it creates serious disease and fly problems. Several different methods have been tried. But so far no one method works best for all operations.

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Feed wastage: Several confinement producers complain that hogs waste more feed in confinement. Carlisle points out, however, that producers may simply notice the waste more because the hogs are on concrete. More waste seems to occur when pigs have too much feeder space rather than too little.

Tail biting: This problem's exact cause is not known. Some producers believe the hogs are just bored. Others think overcrowding may cause it. Some feel that a lack of iodine, zinc or other mineral in the pigs' rations may be responsible. Or it may be caused by parasites or insects.

In addition to these problems, there are many unanswered questions about confinement raising:

How much floor space per pig? How much feeder space per pig? What is the best floor slope? How economical is air-conditioning?

On the brighter side, disease control and nutrition are two problems that do not seem to increase with confinement production--that is, if careful feeding and management practices are followed.

In fact, good management is the key to profitable confinement production, Carlisle emphasizes. Management becomes more important than ever when many hogs are concentrated in small areas.

In spite of the problems outlined, many hog producers are changing to confinement production. They seem to feel that its advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

Carlisle sums up as the advantages opportunities for (1) increased production volume, (2) improved labor efficiency, (3) better environmental control and (4) release of hog pasture for producing higher profit crops.

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Feed wastage: Several confinement producers complain that the waste more feed in confinement. Certain points out, however, that producers may simply notice the waste more because the hogs are on concrete. More waste seems to occur when pigs have too much feeder space rather than too little.

Tail biting: This problem's exact cause is not known. Some producers believe the hogs are just bored. Others think overcrowding may cause it. Some feel that a lack of iodine, zinc or other mineral in the pigs' rations may be responsible. Or it may be caused by parasites or insects.

In addition to these problems, there are many unanswered questions about confinement raising.

How much floor space per pig? How much feeder space per pig? What is the best floor slope? How economical is air-conditioning?

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Enzymes Play Key Role

In scientific lingo enzymes are "biological catalysts." They play a key role in corn production, and that's just one of countless examples.

The hundreds of enzymes present in every plant carry out all living processes--photosynthesis, respiration and synthesis of carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

The enzyme nitrate reductase, one of the hundreds found in corn, is under scrutiny by agronomy researchers at the University of Illinois. The information they've uncovered so far may some day figure in production practices and corn breeding work.

In the words of agronomy researcher R. H. Hageman, here is basically what nitrate reductase does: "It reduces nitrate to nitrite and thus initiates a series of reactions leading to the formation of ammonia. Ammonia is combined with ketoacids (a partly oxidized sugar) to form amino acids. Amino acids are in turn combined in long complex chains to form protein. Protein is a major requirement for new cell formation and growth."

Here are some of the things current research has discovered about nitrate reductase:

--It shows up in larger amounts where corn isn't shaded; hence there's more enzyme activity.

--It is suspected that nitrate reductase acts as a regulator that controls the entire system of nitrate reduction and consequently has partial control over the formation of amino acids and protein.

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Science fiction

In scientific lingo nanjuns are "biological nanobots." They play a key role in cell production, and there's just one of nanjuns kind.

The laws of nanjuns present in every plant cell are still being rediscovered--chlorophyll, vacuolation and synthesis of hormones, fats and proteins.

The nanjuns mitotic mechanism, one of the hundreds found in them, is under scrutiny by quantum researchers at the University of Illinois. The information they've uncovered so far may lead to a breakthrough in predicting positions and even controlling them.

In the words of quantum researcher G. H. Thompson, here is exactly what mitosis resembles then. "It looked similar to mitotic and then initiates a series of reactions leading to the formation of nanjuns. Research is ongoing into intensive in parity controlled nanjuns to form amino acids. Amino acids are in turn combined in long complex chains to form proteins. Protein is a major requirement for new cell creation and growth."

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—It allows us to learn exactly what each lab's studies lacks. Lacks's main nanjuns activity.

—It is suggested that mitotic reactions take place at a molecular level controls the entire system of mitotic reactions and consequently is partial control over the formation of amino acids and proteins.

--Certain strains of corn have a greater amount of the enzyme than do other strains grown under similar conditions.

--Nitrate reductase shows up in increasing quantities in corn with increasing amounts of nitrate in the soil.

--It is suspected that such conditions as water-logged soils, certain drought conditions and unbalanced fertility reduce the level of nitrate reductase activity.

As to what all this could mean on a practical level, Dr. Hageman frankly isn't sure yet. Since he isn't, he points out that he's in no position to make any sweeping predictions.

Research is slow and tedious. The dramatic breakthrough where someone shouts "Eureka!" doesn't happen very often.

About the current findings on the enzyme nitrate reductase, Dr. Hageman ventures, "They're quite interesting."

In pointing up the vital role of enzymes, Dr. Hageman explains: "You can compare a corn plant to a factory where the enzymes are organized into systems comparable with assembly lines. An enzyme, then, can be compared to an individual worker fitted with tools to do a single job. The enzyme assembly lines are organized by the plant to produce the final products, stover or grain. As in factory, a breakdown or slowdown by one enzyme disrupts the entire production."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. To Test Open Pond Manure Disposal

URBANA--Lagoon-type manure disposal ponds will be tested for sanitation, odor and capacity at the new University of Illinois Moorman Swine Research Farm.

Six-inch sewer pipes will carry waste matter from 21 research buildings housing more than 1,800 hogs to the farm's three test ponds, explains Ed Hansen, U. of I. agricultural engineer.

Hansan says several midwest farmers are using lagoons. There is a definite need, however, for further research on the new system.

For example, farmers are not sure how large ponds should be for best results. U. of I. researchers will use the three test ponds--labeled Pond A, Pond B and Pond C--to answer this question.

Pond A will have 20 square feet of surface area per hog; Pond B, 40 square feet; and Pond C, 60 square feet. By using control valves, researchers will reduce or increase waste matter entering Ponds B and C to find the maximum load they can carry.

The scientists believe this type of manure disposal system will meet the strict sanitation conditions necessary for effective swine research. They can clean floors as often as necessary by simply hosing manure into drains located in each building.

Researchers believe volume of manure and wash water going into the ponds will average from two to four gallons per hog per day.

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12/17/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Corn Prices to Improve Moderately

URBANA--Corn prices will rise between now and next summer. But the advance is likely to be less than in the past two seasons. The exact pattern of future prices is also uncertain.

According to L. F. Stice, University of Illinois grain marketing economist, the gain in Illinois corn prices from their winter low to their summer high following the 1957 and 1958 crops was about double the normal rise. Last year the Illinois Crop Reporting Service figures showed a rise from 94 cents in November to $1.19 in June. The year before the price climbed from the low of 97 cents in January to $1.24 in August.

In each of these years there was a strong and rapidly increasing demand for corn, so the disappearance almost equaled the previous crop. At the same time the Commodity Credit Corporation sold only about as much corn as was delivered to them under the high support program. So in each of these years corn prices were forced up to where most farmers redeemed and sold low-support corn rather than delivering it to CCC.

In the year ahead we will continue to have a strong demand for corn. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now estimating the 1959-60 use at 3,909 million bushels compared with 3,742 million in 1958-59. Feed use is expected to be up by 166 million bushels, exports up by 9 million and food and industrial use down 6 million. However, by next summer corn prices may be affected by lower hog prices and narrow cattle-feeding margins.

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In the year ahead we will continue to have a strong demand for corn. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now estimating the 1959-60 use at 3,500 million bushels compared with 3,[illegible] million in 1958-59. Food use is expected to be up by 1[illegible] million bushels, exports up by 9 million and food and industrial use down 6 million. Freshwater, by next summer corn prices may be affected by lower hog prices and narrow cattle-feeding margins.

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Illinois corn may not share in the eastern feed trade and exports as much as it did last year. Reduced freight rates to Atlantic ports on export grains are diverting grains to these ports and away from gulf ports. Historically these have been good outlets for Illinois grains.

In addition to these rate changes the states to the east produced large crops in 1959, from which they can supply eastern export and feed markets.

Another significant difference in this season's corn price outlook is that there is no high loan. In each of the past two seasons, this program sealed off about 200 million bushels of corn from market use. This year all of the 1959 bumper corn crop can be drawn into market use at prices of $1.10 to $1.20 a bushel. So the 450 million bushels of surplus corn from the 1959 crop sets an effective ceiling on corn prices at about the loan rate.

High-moisture corn in parts of Illinois and the western states is also a factor in the corn market, Stice points out. Harvest has been delayed, and market receipts are less burdensome than indicated by the size of the crop. Undoubtedly this development along with light CCC sales and good corn exports has caused corn prices this past fall to be higher than most market observers expected.

If our high-moisture corn does not dry down and become eligible for the loan, heavy sales by farmers could depress prices in early 1960. Low market prices in the winter and spring could drive enough eligible corn into the loan to cause a tightness in the market next summer.

So it seems likely that the range of corn prices from low to high will be 15 to 20 cents a bushel rather than 25 cents as in the past two years, Stice concludes.

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12/18/59

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

1960 Farm Outlook Packet FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No Early Settlement in Farm Price Policy Battle Expected

URBANA--The battle over farm price policy which has raged intermittently for almost 40 years does not appear to be headed for any early or easy settlement in the 1960's.

According to Harold G. Halcrow, head of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, a serious squeeze between lower prices for farm products and higher costs for goods purchased by farmers occurred during the 1950's. This set the stage for farm problems to continue as a major political issue not just in farm areas, but in the nation as a whole. Farm policy looms as one of the major domestic issues in the 1960 national elections.

Halcrow appraises the current farm situation in this way:

The farm price trends in this country in recent years reflect the changing supply and demand situation in world markets. The rising farm product output around the world has put a continued downward pressure on prices.

The main effect of government price supports in this country has been to hold consumption lower than it would have been without such programs. Farm prices were higher at least from 1952 to 1956 than they would have been if no program had been in effect.

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Attempts of farm programs to control output have failed. Production patterns have been changed from the most efficient systems to those with increasing costs. Price supports have also led to subsidizing of exports.

Substantial readjustment in American agriculture will be needed in the years to come in order to maintain efficient family farm operation and adequate incomes for farm people. Trends in recent years would indicate that the farm population will continue to drop if appropriate adjustments are made.

Public Law 480 has expanded our exports above what they would have been with no price supports and no export subsidies. But it has caused problems in our international relations. Even on its present costly scale, it cannot eliminate surpluses from the domestic market. Expanding this program would be even more costly and would involve other difficulties.

Looking ahead to the 1960's, these agricultural developments seem probable:

The number of farms in 1970 will be less than half the number in 1940.

Production per man will be four or five times as large in 1970 as just before World War II.

The problem of financing adequate-sized family farms will become more important and should receive increasing attention by those who supply capital to agriculture.

Farming will continue to become more specialized as a result of new methods and techniques and greater mechanization. Contract

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buying of farm products will increase, but the type of vertical integration in the broiler industry will not spread to all segments of agriculture. Contract buying of hogs and cattle according to specification will become more general.

Differences between town and country will become less distinct. Rural people not living on farms now outnumber those who do by a ratio of about five to three. Present trends suggest that earnings of farm people from off-farm sources will increase and within a few years may exceed the net income from farming.

Several features of Illinois agriculture provide a more favorable picture than in some other areas. A relatively strong demand is expected to continue for meat and animal products. Illinois farmers have an economic advantage in producing these products. The St. Lawrence Seaway opening and other factors are stimulating growth in the midwest and suggest continued expansion of local markets.

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12/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Poultrymen Face Slightly Brighter Prospect for 1960

URBANA--Poultry and egg producers don't want to see another year like 1959. They are hoping that the new year and the 1960's will bring brighter prospects.

According to J. R. Roush, University of Illinois poultry marketing economist, 1959 was a record production year in all parts of the poultry industry. Egg output climbed about two percent above the previous record in 1957. Broiler production moved ahead of the 1958 record by about three percent. And turkey production also set a new high.

But these production records reduced prices drastically. Egg prices received by farmers were lower this past year than at any other time since 1942, and 18 percent below the last five-year average. Broiler prices fell to the lowest level since prices were first reported in 1934. Recent turkey prices have pushed the 1959 average above that of the last two years, but producers' prices are still about four percent below the past five-year average.

These low prices, however, will not bring the great production cuts that might have been expected a few years ago, Roush points out. Present specialization and integration in the poultry industry will tend to hold up production despite lowered prices.

Looking at the egg outlook, Roush reports that reduced hatchings of egg-type chicks have reduced potential layers on farms by about four percent. But each layer will probably produce more eggs. Egg output for the first half of 1960 will still be slightly less than last

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year, however. Prices for the first six months may average about the same as in 1959. But January through March prices will probably be lower, and April through June prices higher.

Prices for the last half of the year will depend a great deal on the number of pullets going into production during this period. Egg prices this winter and spring should not be so high as to encourage large increases in chick placements.

Broiler production for the first part of 1960 is expected to run below the same period of this past year. If this happens, prices may show some improvement over a year ago, especially after March. Prices for the last half of the year will depend largely on how producers react to the expected price improvement. Any sizable production increase would probably drop prices late in the year below 1959, Roush points out.

Turkey production next year may surpass the 1959 record. Even with new high ouput, producer prices during the holiday season were well above those of last year. These prices are likely to encourage a larger 1960 output.

Looking ahead to the 1960's, Roush sees these developments:

1. The trend toward fewer and larger enterprises will continue.

2. Integrated production and marketing plans will continue to develop.

3. Producers will adopt improved production and marketing techniques as fast as research workers develop them.

4. Large year-to-year fluctuations in egg production and the resulting "boom-to-bust" prices will be eliminated.

5. More uniform egg production throughout the year will practically eliminate seasonal price changes.

Illinois producers will have to produce and market quality products and do it efficiently to maintain their competitive positions in the poultry industry. They will have many production and marketing advantages with which to accomplish this job, Roush concludes.

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12/19/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Steady to Higher Milk Prices Likely in 1960

URBANA--Illinois dairy farmers can expect steady to higher average prices for the milk they sell during 1960, according to a University of Illinois dairy marketing economist.

R. E. Jacobson reports that northern Illinois dairymen may receive monthly blend prices for their milk that could average 10 cents a hundred pounds above 1959. The seasonal low here will occur in late spring, when prices for Grade A milk will be under $3.50. But by October and November, blend prices could reach a peak near $4.00.

In southern Illinois, milk prices paid to producers are determined or strongly influenced by the St. Louis federal order. Here Jacobson expects that the price will range from $3.60 in May and June to a high of $4.60 in October and November.

These price estimates assume that the support level announced for the year beginning April 1 will not change much from the current rate of $3.06 a hundred pounds for manufacturing milk.

The decline in milk production explains the rising trend in milk prices. For the first time in seven years, milk production and consumption are nearly in balance. Price support buying of dairy products is now very low.

Although production will increase slightly in 1960, the population rise will be more than enough to offset this increase. Our annual three million increase in population requires about two billion more pounds of milk. So supply and demand will balance quite closely in 1960.

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Ready to Raise Milk Prices Illinois in 1940

CHICAGO--Illinois dairy farmers are confident already to raise average prices for fluid milk they sell during 1940, according to a survey of Illinois dairy marketing associations.

Dr. F. Jacobsen Morris that national agricultural adjustment and marketing agreements plus the basic milk that must provide it cover a limited period since 1937. The seasonal low will occur in July, when prices for grade A milk will be under $1.50. But by October and November, blend prices could reach a peak over $1.70.

In southern Illinois, milk prices fell so precipitously last October-December-strongly influenced by the St. Louis federal order. Dan Jackson forecasts that the price will range from $1.60 in May and June to a high of $1.65 in October and November.

These price-enhancing factors may be adjusted level maintained for the year beginning April 1 will not change milk from the current rate of $1.70 a hundred pounds for manufacturing milk.

The decline in milk production depletes the rising trend in milk prices. For the first time in seven years, milk production and consumption are nearly in balance. Other factors influence of dairy production is the very low:

Although production will increase slightly in 1940, the production rise will be more than enough to offset this increase. Dr. Morris leaves million increase in population requires milk for billion more pounds of milk. Dr. Morris and Jackson will largely price change in the

Looking at individual dairy products, per capita consumption of butter, cream and evaporated milk will continue in a weak position. But the low fat products that are high in nonfat milk solids, such as cottage cheese, ice milk and low fat fluid milk, will be in strong demand.

Looking to the 1960's, Jacobson appraises the dairy situation this way:

1. Production per cow will continue to increase. The decline in dairy cow numbers and the trend toward fewer and larger dairy farms will slow down.

2. Consumption of dairy products per person will hold steady. A larger proportion of our population will be in the young milk-consuming age. Also, a growing part of our families will have higher incomes, which tend to increase dairy product consumption. However, substitution of low-priced vegetable fats for butterfat will also continue.

3. Major changes in milk marketing and distribution will occur as fast as is permitted by breaking down of trade barriers, transportation advances and development of new products, including concentrated milk.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

General Farm Outlook: More Food Demand, Fewer Farmers

URBANA--Consumers' needs for food will increase more rapidly in the 1960's than they have in the past 10 years.

According to L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois farm outlook economist, there are now eight million more children in this country under 10 years of age than there were 10 years ago. In the decade ahead, these children will become teen-aged and adult food consumers.

Foreign markets for American farm products may be increased, or lost, during the 1960's. A lot depends on our farm programs and foreign trade policies, Simerl points out. We can increase sales if we offer steady supplies at competitive prices. We must also buy products from foreign countries so that they can earn dollars to buy from us.

The overseas markets of U. S. farm products are now large and expanding. During the latest fiscal year, the total value added up to more than $3.7 billion. This was the production from about 41 million acres, or one out of every eight harvested. Our main exports are wheat, flour, cotton, tobacco, corn, sorghum grain, barley, soybeans and soybean oil.

Here is how Simerl sums up the current trends in farm size and organization:

The combining of two or more small farms or ranches into larger operating units picked up speed in the 1950's and will continue. But this process has been going on for a long time, particularly since the invention of farm machinery.

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More than 100 years ago a farmer who bought a mowing machine displaced half a dozen who used scythes. A little later a farmer who got a reaper displaced a dozen who used cradles.

A generation ago a farmer who bought a tractor replaced two who used horses or mules. Newer machinery permits even further reductions in the number of workers required in farming.

Each new development forces many farmers to change their ways of farming or to seek other employment. The necessary adjustments are not easy, but they are the price of progress.

We have many reasons to expect that progress will continue during the 1960's. If our country wants to help farm people adjust to the changing conditions, it could provide vocational training opportunities, improved employment services and even loans or grants to help them become established in occupations that offer reasonable opportunities for success.

National labor forces will be relatively small compared with total population in the next 10 years. This is the result of the low birth rates from 1930 to 1945. Thus the decade ahead may provide unusually good opportunities for well-trained young farm people to enter other occupations, Simerl concludes.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Further Rise in Soybean Production Expected

URBANA--Farmers will plant from 5 to 10 percent more soybeans in 1960, according to a University of Illinois agricultural economist.

T. A. Hieronymus expects the nation's soybean-producing area to expand next year. Some farmers will also cut oat and corn acreage and grow more beans.

But if the soybean industry is to continue its phenomenal growth, growers and processors must be prepared to sell their oil cheaply in world markets. And they cannot expect high prices for meal when feed grain and livestock prices are low, Hieronymus emphasizes.

Soybean support prices must not be raised if a healthy market for soybean products is to be maintained. In fact, Hieronymus suggests some reduction in support prices that would allow oil to sell at 6.5 to 7 cents a pound.

Looking at the current market situation, Hieronymus makes this appraisal:

The total supply for the marketing year is about 600 million bushels, of which about 26 million are tied up by CCC. A seed use of 32 million and exports of 125 million bushels would leave about 417 million for crushing. But when the price is 20 cents over the loan, CCC supplies become available. This total supply can be processed easily but will leave no room for a rise in prices. Prices will more likely move lower before the end of the marketing year.

Current oil prices of around 7 to 8 cents a pound could hold or move lower. Meal prices are expected to settle between $52 and $61 a ton at Decatur for the rest of the season, with a lower average than last year. Soybean prices for the year will probably average little above the loan.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Heavy Hog Marketings Ahead; Little Change In Prices Likely

URBANA--Illinois hog producers can expect continued heavy marketings and more low prices throughout most of 1960.

According to E. E. Broadbent, University of Illinois livestock marketing economist, hog slaughter is running 12 to 15 percent higher, and average slaughter weights have climbed about eight pounds per hog above last year.

Country market prices should continue at about $12 to $13 a hundred during the rest of the winter. The estimate that 5 percent more sows farrowed this past fall partly explains why prospects for higher prices are not very bright.

However, the first estimate of December to February farrowings suggests a slight decline from last year. This means that we may expect some relief from extremely low hog prices by next fall. For 1960 as a whole, Broadbent believes that average butcher hogs prices will probably average about $14 at Chicago.

This winter the supply of beef will definitely reduce any price increases for pork. Broadbent suggests that hog producers try to avoid marketing during February and March. Prices may decline below the low November levels at that time.

Hog raisers will be ahead to sell at 200- to 220-pound weights. The price discount and extra feed cost on heavier hogs offset the added weight gains put on by holding.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lower Cattle Prices Expected

URBANA--Fed cattle prices will continue to weaken in 1960 and will probably average about $2 a hundred lower than in 1959.

According to M. B. Kirtley, University of Illinois livestock marketing economist, cattle prices for the year may follow a rather flat pattern. The high prices of late winter and early spring that have occurred in the past two years seem unlikely in the coming year.

By summer prices could show some strength. But by next fall marketings of grass cattle and cows, along with fed cattle, should be high.

Record-high cattle numbers are now on farms and ranches. The January 1 inventory figure will be well over 100 million head. This build-up in numbers has been quite rapid. It will likely continue for some time, but at a slower rate. Young stock account for much of this inventory increase. Larger cattle slaughter seems likely, but lower average weights may not increase the total beef supply much above last year's figure.

With declining prices in prospect, Kirtley makes these suggestions to cattlemen: Farmers with breeding herds may find this a good year to sell aged and cull cows. Market prices will show more differences for quality, with greatest declines for lower grades. When buying lower grade feeders, farmers will want to keep this trend in mind and pay prices in line with lower sale value.

Even though the immediate future will see cattle prices lower, the cattle industry is still in a favorable position, Kirtley points out. Beef is a popular food, and the demand is great. It is also possible that the current cattle cycle may not show the extreme price changes that have occurred in the past if there is a moderate increase in marketings during the year ahead.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Custom Spray School to Feature Amino Triazole Report

URBANA--Amino triazole, the chemical of recent cranberry fame, will be a featured topic at the Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School.

C. Boyd Shaffer of the American Cyanamid Company will discuss the toxicology of this chemical on warm-blooded animals.

Another topic, "Avoiding Pesticide Contamination of Milk," will share the feature spotlight. George C. Decker, head of economic entomology in the Illinois Natural History Survey, will present this report.

Dates for this annual school are January 27-29. It will be held in the Illini Union on the University of Illinois Urbana campus, reports H. B. Petty, chairman.

Two other speakers will include F. G. Anderson and W. G. Lovely. Anderson will explain the revision of the Illinois weed law and recent state legislation affecting the use of 2,4-D. Anderson serves with the Illinois Department of Agriculture in Springfield. Lovely, a USDA agricultural engineer from Ankeny, Iowa, will report on granular and liquid herbicides. He'll also discuss equipment used in applying these herbicides.

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For Immediate Release

Illinois Center Into Great Ski Center Triangle Tourney

Moline--Moline Dispatch, the commercial of Sunset-Sunshine Corp. will be a featured logo at the Illinois Center Great Lakes Ski Center' Triangle Ski School.

Mr. Noel Shaffer of the Davenport Company said discussions are concerning of this demonstrated on Sunset-Sunshine Corp.

Director Roger, Marketing Executive Coordinator of Illinois Center will share the Bottom Sunshine. Director G. Wendell, Director of Economic Development in the Illinois Central Library Society, will represent this project.

Dates for this second School are January 27-29. It will be held in the Illini Union of the University of Illinois Champaign, represents M. R. Lefty, Chairman.

The other speakers will include L. R. Hawkins Wells, G. Lewis Anderson will assist the Director of the Illinois Sunset Lake and Sunset State Legislature concerning the use of 4.1-H. Anderson serves with the Illinois Department of Agriculture in Springfield. Kenneth, a USDA agriculture engineer from Lakeway Iowa, will present on practical and simple applications. Will also discuss equipment used in Marketing Farms Equipment.

Two Illinois farmers will share the speakers' platform. They are Leonard Bols, Morris, and Jack Bingham, Huntley. Bols will report his observations of face flies on his dairy cattle. Bingham will reveal fly control results on his dairy farm.

Several other topics to be presented during the two-day school include (1) new developments in corn ear worm and face fly control, (2) turf diseases and lawn weeds, (3) soil insecticides and (4) the relation between weeds and crop yields.

The Custom Spray School, explains Petty, is held annually to keep manufacturers, dealers and applicators of farm chemicals up to date on new developments in their industry. He adds, however, that any interested person may attend.

For more infommation, contact Petty at 280 Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois.

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12/28/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Find First Rabid Illinois Bats

URBANA--Rabies has been found in two Illinois bats. This is the first time the disease has been found in bats in Illinois, according to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Last October a child in Evanston fell on a bat that was lying on the ground. Dr. Edward C. Khuen, Cook County rabies control officer, reported that a test established the presence of rabies. In early December a dog in Decatur was bitten by a bat. The bat was taken to the State Diagnostic Laboratory at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, where tests showed that the bat was rabid.

Previously the nearest states to have positive evidence of rabies in bats were Wisconsin and Michigan. However, rabid bats have been found recently in such states as Nebraska, West Virginia, Virginia and Connecticut, bringing to 23 the number of states in which bat rabies has been diagnosed.

These cases are further evidence of the wildlife rabies problem. According to the College of Veterinary Medicine, diagnoses have shown more cases of rabies among wild than among domestic animals in Illinois since 1957.

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12/28/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. of I. Test Results May Help Lamb Feeders Cut Costs

URBANA--University of Illinois tests show that lambs can make satisfactory gains with only 1 to 1 1/2 inches of linear feeder space per head. Previous recommendations called for 3 to 4 inches.

"This finding should help farmers cut costs," points out U. S. Garrigus, head of the College of Agriculture's sheep division. "With less feeder space required, farmers won't have to build so many feeders."

Garrigus explains that the tests involved four lots of lambs. All animals in Lots 1 and 2 were of similar grade, type, fleshing and background. These lambs received their feed as a complete pellet.

Lambs in Lot 1, however, were each allowed 3 inches of linear feeder space. Those in Lot 2 were each allowed only 1 1/2 inches.

Results showed that the two lots made approximately the same rate of gain. In addition, they ate about the same amount of feed and required about the same amount for each pound of gain. So results for these two lots were not significantly different.

Lot 3 and 4 lambs were also of the same type, fleshing and background. But instead of a pelleted feed, they were self-fed shelled corn. Nearby racks offered free-choice alfalfa hay.

Lot 3 lambs were each allowed 2 1/3 inches of linear feeder space. Lot 4 lambs each had only 1 1/4 inches.

Again results were not significantly different. The lambs made approximately the same gains, ate about the same amount of feed and produced a pound of gain on about the same amount.

Garrigus notes that increased crowding may cut down exercise and increase competition at the feeder. This may be desirable to a certain point. But he warns that crowding may increase disease problems.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Canners School Announced

URBANA--The Illinois Canners School, designed to help both vegetable growers and canners prepare a better quality product for today's consumer, will meet January 6-8 in Urbana.

The program will feature reports of new results in vegetable crops research. It will also highlight new developments in the canning industry.

Norman F. Oebker, University of Illinois extension vegetable crops specialist, is serving as program chairman. Some of the reports, according to Oebker, will include the following: (1) new weed control chemicals, (2) the insect situation for 1960, (3) topping sweet corn to reduce lodging and (4) a question-and-answer panel on production of canning crops.

Several talks will also report what's new in machinery and equipment for growing and canning crops. In addition, Howard L. Stier, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C., will discuss the "Economics and Future of Canning Crop Production."

The school will be held in the Urbana-Lincoln Motor Inn. Registration begins at 12 noon on Wednesday, January 6. The formal program begins at 1:50 p.m.

For more information, contact Oebker at 208 Vegetable Crops Building, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES
Urbana, Illinois

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and the
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

First Horse Breeders Short Course Offered at U. of I.

URBANA--The first Horse Breeders Short Course ever offered by the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine will be held on February 4 and 5 at Urbana.

This course is designed to interest horsemen and veterinarians, says Dr. L. E. Boley, chairman. The material that is presented will be of value to people interested in racing, pleasure, show and working horses as well as ponies. Question-and-answer periods will give participants the opportunity to pinpoint and discuss specific problems they are encountering.

Dr. Boley says leading veterinarians from the University of Illinois and the University of Kentucky, outstanding veterinary practitioners and well-known professional horse farm managers in both states will present a well-rounded program. These speakers will cover many areas of interest and importance, from breeding and fertility to fitting the horse for sale or show. Other subjects to be covered include the latest advances in management, feed and care; modern disease prevention and control; and proper handling of lameness and injury.

Details of the short course program, co-sponsored by the College of Agriculture, can be obtained by writing Short Course Supervisor, 116C Illini Hall, Champaign, Illinois, or the College of Veterinary Medicine.

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ILLINOIS
FARMERS'
OUTLOOK
LETTER

CUT IN HOG PRODUCTION MAY PUT PRICES IN $14 TO $18 RANGE

URBANA,
ILLINOIS
DEC. 30,
1959

The hog cycle has definitely turned the corner. Farmers have already stopped increasing hog production, and they plan to slash the 1960 spring pig crop by 11 percent. This should put hog prices into the $14 to $18 range for the last half of the year.

This forecast is based largely on the USDA pig crop report released late in December. The same report also gives some facts for setting up price expectations for the winter and spring, or the first half of 1960.

The USDA report covered December 1 conditions. It showed that farmers had about the same number of pigs under six months old on hand then as they had a year before. These are the pigs that will make pork in the first six months of 1960.

Actual marketings of hogs may be a little larger in this period than in 1959. The reason is that farmers were holding back breeding stock in the first half of 1959, and they may be liquidating in the first half of 1960. We would put prospective market supplies 3 to 5 percent higher for this next six months than they were in 1959.

The USDA report indicates that marketings will be relatively lighter in the second quarter than in the first. Furthermore, prices will be starting in January from a level about $6 or $7 lower than the year before. This situation suggests the possibility of rather sharp price rises at times during the first half of this year.

September, as usual, was the month of largest fall farrowings. Over 25 percent of the total fall (June-November) farrowings occurred in that month. Only 13 percent came in October and 7 percent in November. December farrowings, which will count in the 1960 spring pig crop season, were a little larger than those of November. This farrowing pattern points to May, June and July as the months of smallest market supplies of barrows and gilts.

(Continued)

Market receipts of sows, usually largest in June, July and August, should be smaller this year than they were in 1959. This will add some strength to the market for barrows and gilts during the early summer.

In relation to human population, the 1959 fall pig crop was about the largest of the past 10 years. By contrast, the 1960 spring pig crop will be the second smallest. Only in 1953 were there fewer spring pigs in comparison with population than are in prospect for 1960.

The prospective cut in hog production and the boost in prices will put some money into hog producers' near-empty pockets in 1960. A further cut could add even more cash in 1961. But the higher hog prices go, the farther they can fall. Prudent farmers will save some of their profits from the better years to get by in the poorer ones.

L. H. Simerl
Department of Agricultural Economics

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

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